

FBIS

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HUSAK, KAPITONOV ADDRESS PARTY SECRETARIES

LD012126 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at the Prague Castle today the heads of the delegations which took part in the conference of secretaries of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries on issues pertaining to political-organizational work. Mikula Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the meeting.

Comrade Gustav Husak briefed the guests about the main issues with which the leading party and state bodies of Czechoslovakia are currently dealing in the elaboration and implementation of the conclusions of the 16th party congress. He said that primary attention is being paid to the fulfillment of economic tasks. He also spoke about the gravity of the current international situation and stressed the importance of the consistent mobilization of the broadest groups of the working people for the struggle to preserve peace and counter the dangerous intentions of imperialism. He highly assessed the significance of the USSR's new peace proposals presented by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the recent congress of the Soviet trade unions and in Tashkent. He expressed Czechoslovakia's full support for the proposals.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to stress the importance of meetings of representatives of fraternal parties as useful tools in the consistent exchange of experience which contribute to the improvement of work in all spheres. He stressed the importance of the just concluded meeting in Prague. He pointed out that the topics with which the conference dealt are highly topical and that there is a need for a consistent increase in the role played by primary party organizations in the implementation of the policy of the party, in increasing its influence on the life of working collectives and in securing socioeconomic tasks. He stressed that the CPCZ considers work in this sphere of great significance. He said that all party bodies are also very interested in satisfactory fulfillment of the tasks set for the primary organizations, which play a unique role in the party structure. Comrade Gustav Husak appreciated the successful course and the positive results of the conference and wished all those present all the best in their future work.

Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke on behalf of the participants in the conference. He thanked the CPCZ Central Committee and Comrade Gustav Husak personally for the opportunity to hold the conference in Prague and expressed appreciation for the good conditions created for its work and for the excellent way in which it was organized. He said that the conference, which was held in a matter-of-fact working atmosphere, contributed to the further deepening of cooperation among the fraternal parties and enriched its participants with new knowledge of political-organizational activity in the implementation of the aims set by the congresses of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries. He also spoke about the unity of views which was displayed throughout the course of conference. He said that the firm unity and comradely cooperation of the fraternal parties and of socialist countries play an important part in the defense of peace, in the struggle against the attempts of imperialism to weaken the attraction which the example of the countries of real socialism holds for the working people and nations fighting for national liberty and social justice.

Afterwards, Comrade Husak held a cordial and comradely discussion with the participants in the meeting.

Conference Communique

LD020006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] We will now acquaint you with the contents of the final communique of the meeting of the secretaries of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on the issues of political-organizational work which ended in Prague today.

The communique says that during the conference a wide exchange of experience took place on the improvement of the role played by the primary party organizations in the implementation of party policy, on increasing their influence on work collectives and on dealing with the socioeconomic tasks set by the congresses of the fraternal parties.

The unequivocal view was expressed at the conference that the leading role of the fraternal parties in society, in the construction of socialism and communism is more fully and successfully realized when the work of their primary party organizations is effective. Their high standard of readiness for action is the source of the strength and authority of the party, the guarantee of its influence among people, the realization of its general political line, which was elaborated, taking into consideration the concrete conditions and peculiarities of each country on the basis of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism. It was stressed that to increase the effectiveness of the work of every primary organization and to increase their activity means to strengthen the base of the party and its ties with the masses. It has been pointed out in contributions to the discussion that the all-round improvement of activity of the primary party organizations is of particular importance now because of the new demanding tasks which were set by the congresses of the fraternal parties and which are now dealt with by the nations of the countries of the socialist community.

Those taking part in the conference briefed themselves on the way every fraternal party deals with the issue of organizational-political strengthening and improving the work of primary organizations, increasing the demands on them in the implementation of the economic and social policy (of the party) in economic and [word indistinct] sphere. Particular attention was paid to the growth of responsibility of the primary party organizations and communists for the ideological education of the masses and for creating a healthy ethical-political atmosphere in the working groups.

The communique says further that at the Prague meeting of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries, it was stressed that the role of the primary party organization is to contribute with its entire activity to the progress of working and social activity of the working people, to bring them together on the basis of ideology, on the principles of collectivism, comradeship and mutual help. In this connection, those participating in the conference dealt with the tasks of the party organization, of the political core of work collectives, with the way in which the collectives in cooperation with the trade union, youth and other mass organizations contribute to increasing the involvement of the working people in the management of production, and of their involvement in the management of the state and social affairs.

It has been stressed how important the activity of the party bodies and primary organizations is in the education of the working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, in the developing and deepening of friendly relations and cooperation between the fraternal parties in various spheres, and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The conference paid particular attention to the topical issues of internal party work. The participants pointed out that the primary organizations play an exceptionally important role in the improvement of the quality of the membership base and in strengthening the ideological and organizational unity of the party, in strengthening the vanguard role of the members of the party based on developing internal party democracy and strengthening the discipline in the party. The issues of improving the structure of the primary party organizations were evaluated with the aim of making the work among the masses more active and deepening the influence of the party in all spheres of the economic, cultural and state construction.

The participants analyzed the practice of managing the primary organizations by the higher party bodies and their work by the elected aktiv. They said that all-round improvement in the managing activity of the party committees is the most important condition of the high activity and readiness for action of the basic elements of the party structure and of all party members.

The conference in Prague was held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, in the spirit of equality, international solidarity, unity and closeness.

CSSR: BILAK ADDRESSES CP PROPAGANDA CHIEFS

LD252032 Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 25 Mar (CTK) -- The possibilities of increasing the efficiency of ideological work in the interest of peace and progress were pointed out during a reception of heads of communist and workers' parties propaganda departments by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, here Thursday.

The heads of central committee departments of propaganda, information media and international information of the fraternal communist and workers' parties of socialist states ended a conference here Thursday.

The participants in the cordial meeting pointed out the importance of coordination among the fraternal parties in developing an active ideological struggle in the present complex international situation when imperialism is looking for a solution to the deepening general crisis of capitalism in feverish armament, and is kindling a slander campaign against the Soviet Union and other countries of real socialism. They emphasized that the unity of the Marxist-Leninist parties and their coordinated policy are a basis for increasing the offensiveness of all ideological activity.

CEMA COMMISSION ON NUCLEAR CONSTRUCTION ENDS

LD311648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 31 Mar (ADN) -- The sixth meeting of the multi-lateral government commission for the overall coordination of cooperation of the concerned CEMA countries and Yugoslavia in nuclear power station construction ended today in Berlin. In accord with the decisions of the 34th CEMA meeting in 1979, the commission discussed a report on the progress in realizing the agreement on comprehensive international specialization and cooperation in the production and the mutual delivery of nuclear power station equipment for the period 1981-1990.

The report says that this far-reaching agreement, unique in international practice, is being consistently realized. This guarantees the implementation of the resolutions of the party congresses of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on improving energy and fuel consumption, on building reliable electricity generating stations and on strengthening the energy basis of the socialist community of states.

As noted in a communique published today, the multilateral government commission is considering especially the progress in implementing the mutual delivery agreements for the years 1982 and 1983. It discussed questions on the preparation for the production of such equipment in the current 5-year plan. The commission stated that the comprehensive work done by the partners in the agreement had fulfilled the main obligations of the agreement.

Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and from Yugoslavia took part in the meeting. The heads of these delegations were received for a friendly talk by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of constructive cooperation, fraternal friendship and complete agreement.

BTA OBSERVER'S COMMENT ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU012105 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Dimitur Stoyanov, BTA observer, commentary: "In Contrast With Reality and With the Interests of Peace"]

[Text] Sofia, 1 Apr (BTA) -- [Words indistinct] hypocritical love of peace, garish contrast with the real facts and a pronounced striving at an inadmissible dictation in the international relations is what characterize the latest news conference of the President of the United States, Mr Reagan.

The demagogy and the hypocritical love of peace are expressed in the false sympathy for the people who detest war and yearn for peace. Particularly paradoxical sound the appeals to the Soviet Union to join USA's efforts at the achievement of agreements on the matters of disarmament.

The American policy of military aggressions in all parts of the world is well known, known is also that all the disarmament negotiations as enumerated by the American President have been initiated at the suggestion of the Soviet Union, and what is more after long and persistent opposition to them on the part of the United States. If any results have been achieved, the latter were due to the realistic, constructive and concrete initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union, to the good will and sincere wish for peace, disarmament and detente as manifested by the Soviet Union. Just the contrary, the obstacles in all disarmament negotiations have invariably proceeded from the aggressive policy and the negative conduct of Washington. The United States have even rejected their own signature under the agreements already concluded, as is the [words indistinct] with the suspension of the SALT-2 treaty.

(?Our) common sense cannot accept the absurd position of the President of the United States: "To arm and then to disarm." The President rejected without any serious arguments the sensible proposal of Mr Leonid Brezhnev on moratorium on the development of nuclear on medium-range missiles until the achievement of a final agreement on the negotiations for their reduction. The American head of state described this proposal as "dangerous." [Words indistinct] that it is less dangerous to continue the arms race. He even neglected the latest gesture of good will and the expression of sincere wish made in an effort to facilitate the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva: the decision of the Soviet Union for a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of nuclear missiles on the European part of the Soviet territory.

The American strivings towards a dictation in international relations, including the disarmament negotiations has been again brutally demonstrated by the American President with the repetition of the theses for the so-called "zero option," which means a unilateral Soviet disarmament, a tip in the balance of power in Soviet disfavour. At his latest conference, too, President Reagan confirmed that his aim is to change the circumstances so that the United States could act from the "position of strength." The American option is zero only for the Soviet Union, while the United States are to preserve all their nuclear weapons, forward based on European territory.

The press conference of the President of the United States was eagerly expected after the new constructive initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union. The repeated negative reply to those positive initiatives and proposals disappointed and alarmed the people. This reply is in high contrast with reality and with the interests of peace, with the interests of security in Europe and the world, in contrast with the interests of international cooperation.

'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON BCP DELEGATION'S LEBANON VISIT

AU311126 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 82 p 6

["Announcement" on the visit of a BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, to Lebanon from 24 through 28 March 1982]

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegation headed by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee from 24 through 28 March 1982.

The BCP Central Committee delegation met Niquila ash-Shawi, president of the Lebanese Communist Party, and George Hawi, secretary general of the party Central Committee. During its visit to Lebanon the BCP Central Committee delegation held a number of meetings with leaders of the Lebanese national movement, of the PLO, and was received by high-ranking Lebanese state leaders.

The BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, headed by (Nadim 'Abd as-Samad), secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the stands of the two parties on the most topical problems of the contemporary international situation and, more particularly, as regards the situation in the Middle East and in the Balkans, as well as concerning the further development of relations between the two countries.

In discussion the contemporary international situation the two delegations noted with great concern that this situation has been exacerbated and is being aggravated, and that the United States and the militarist NATO circles are responsible for this state of affairs. In contradiction with the principles of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation, the militarist circles are conducting a policy of confrontation and intensification of the arms race, in particular as regards nuclear weapons, with a view to achieving military superiority and for the purpose of overtly interfering in the affairs of sovereign states throughout the world, as is the case with Poland and a number of other countries in Asia, Africa and Central America, and they are conducting a policy of aggression and oppression against peoples and national liberation movements that are fighting for freedom, self-determination, democracy and social progress.

In discussing the situation in the Middle East, the two delegations noted with great concern an aggravation of the pressure and threats directed by imperialism and Zionism against the sovereignty of the Arab states and their national independence, against the right of the Arab peoples to enjoy a free and independent development, and above all, against the right to self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine. The two delegations paid particular attention to the danger threatening the unity, territorial integrity and independent development of Lebanon, as well as its existence as part of the Arab world, as a result of persistent aggression by Israel actively supported by the United States, against Lebanon and, in particular, against its southern territories, and as a result of the conspiracy of the Lebanese right-wing forces supported by Israel and the United States.

The two delegations resolutely denounced the Camp David conspiracy, which not only creates prerequisites for the consolidation and expansion of the military presence of NATO and the United States in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area, but also threatens the peace and security of the peoples living in that part of the world. This policy is in complete contradiction with the need to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and ensure the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The two delegations are convinced that there is no other way to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis than the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and guaranteeing the national rights of the Palestinians to return to their native territories, in accordance with the existing UN resolutions.

In order to achieve such a settlement all interested sides must participate, including the PLO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two delegations wholeheartedly approve the struggle of the population in the occupied territories of the Western Bank of the River Jordan, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights against the Israeli occupation and the policy of compulsively imposing the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" and "civil administration". They also greet the resistance to the Israeli Government's decision to annex these territories and to force the population in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights to accept Israeli citizenship. The two delegations denounced the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights by Israel and the aggressive expansionist policy conducted by the Israeli Government which represents a gross violation of international law principles and of UN resolutions.

In discussing the situation in the Balkan area the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee expressed its support for the policy of cooperation and good neighborliness conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and for the efforts to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The two delegations reviewed the preparatory work carried out both in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in Lebanon on the occasion of the festivities for the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov, the great leader of the Bulgarian people and of the international communist and workers movement. The two sides evaluated the celebration of this remarkable anniversary as an important contribution to the two parties' joint work in developing and consolidating the alliance among democratic and national-progressive forces which are involved in the struggle against imperialism.

The representatives of the two parties expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit paid by the BCP Central Committee delegation to Lebanon, results that represent a new contribution to the strengthening of traditional comradely relations existing between the two parties, as well as to the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Lebanese peoples.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH UK DELEGATION 30 MARCH

AU302051 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 30 Mar (BTA) -- "Consolidation of relations" is how last year Mr (Peter Corley), assistant secretary of state for trade of Great Britain, described Bulgaro-British economic cooperation. The guest is now visiting Bulgaria at the head of an economic delegation in connection with the tenth session of the Bulgaro-British Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

At today's plenary session the British economic delegation was made familiar with the economic development of Bulgaria. In the years of the eighth 5-year period (1981-1985), industrial production will (?grow) at an average annual rate of five per cent. Foreign trade will develop at faster than-set-rates and in this period it is to rise by 40 per cent. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Georgi Pirnnski, deputy minister of foreign trade, stressed that there is complete employment in the country and no inflation. He said that over recent years Bulgaria's foreign trade and payments balance is active in convertible currency. It was noted that last year bilateral trade has risen by 30 per cent over 1980.

The session will also look into the problems of economic, scientific and technological cooperation. General is the conviction that the two countries can further expand their economic contacts on the basis of new forms of cooperation.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

Conference 'Disappointing'

LD012000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Petr Nemec commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's press conference was not only disappointing for the commentators from Washington, but the West Europeans too, encouraged by previous White House promises, expected that the President would reveal a new peace initiative. The idea of an offer to the USSR of concrete negotiations on the reduction of armaments was considered. It was hoped that Reagan would stimulate the Geneva talks on the reduction of medium-range missiles. The facts are, however, known now and it ends all speculation. Washington said no once again to all proposals which were submitted [word indistinct] recently. This no is included in Reagan's claim that it is necessary first to arm, and arm again in order to catch up with the alleged Soviet superiority. Consequently, the United States is prepared to negotiate; however, to negotiate from the position of force.

On the other hand this was the first press conference given by the U.S. President which was -- according to the unanimous views of observers -- incited by public opinion in the United States as well as in its allies' countries. The United States was not able to give a constructive reply to any Soviet proposal on the disarmament negotiations.

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH says: The Soviet proposals [words indistinct]. The NBC White House correspondent says: The President and his advisers are anxious that the USSR should not win the propaganda war [words indistinct] the antiwar movement (?is) a threat to the strength of NATO. Of course it is possible to change words when describing a concrete proposal; however, the inherent value of the proposal (?remains the same). This fact is revealed by the commentator of the influential Washington POST who says: the last Soviet initiative gave the U.S. administration a brilliant opportunity to conclude negotiations with Moscow in the area [word indistinct]. He has in mind the initiative delivered by Leonid Brezhnev at the Soviet trade unions congress.

As the first reactions show President Reagan's attempt to calm the public at home as well as abroad has failed. Vague remarks on White House contemplation of the possibility of opening negotiations with the USSR on strategic arms (?sometimes in the summer) is a poor coverup which will not hide the obvious U.S. deficit [words indistinct].

Senator Kennedy described the content of Reagan's statement as a dangerous [word indistinct]. He is not the only one [words indistinct] a resolution demanding an immediate assessment of the USSR proposals for a moratorium [words indistinct].

(?There are demonstrations in Washington) demanding the halt of the administration's absurd armament policy; demonstrations are also being held in a number of cities in the U.S. north and northeast. Senator Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, described the peace movement as a sign that the people care more for a peaceful future than the government. Thus, the no regarding negotiations with the USSR on the reduction of armaments was designed not only for Moscow, but for U.S. citizens as well. This attitude shows that the current U.S. administration is reverting to political doctrines which had been overcome. Reagan generally likes to go back to the bequest of his predecessors, whom he sees as his paragons, such as Eisenhower. However, Eisenhower said as early as 1956: I hope that we will have enough common sense to meet at the negotiating table. Eisenhower was aware of the two possibilities nuclear weapons hold for mankind: Do away with them, or perish. Reagan's administration is turning a deaf ear to this appeal coming from his own people.

CTK Views Reagan 'Appeal'

LD011626 Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 1 Apr (CTK) -- American President Ronald Reagan considered it necessary to "appeal" to the Soviet Union to open discussions on the reduction of nuclear weapons at a press conference last night. He did not suggest a date, but supplemented his "appeal" with a number of preliminary conditions: He demanded "equality" between the Soviet Union and the U.S., which means practically that the U.S. will first deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and only then will it be "ready" to freeze their level.

Reagan's "appeal" is quite irrelevant, because the Soviet Union has already put forward proposals for disarmament discussions. They concern all types of nuclear weapons and include other concrete initiatives, e.g. the willingness to freeze the state of the medium-range missiles unilaterally. All the proposals have been recently submitted by Leonid Brezhnev. Reagan's proposal could certainly be a desirable reaction to the wish of the whole world to stop the new round of the arms race and open discussions on the reduction of nuclear weapons, the arsenals of which would be already sufficient for multiple destruction of the whole mankind. But the first analysis of Reagan's statements and proposals indicate completely different intentions.

Reagan is evidently trying to get Washington's policy out of defensive and isolation. [sentence as received] He needs to calm the public not only in Western Europe, but also in the U.S. by his present "peace" campaign. He made only one positive statement at his press conference: He said that nuclear weapons were "terribly inhuman" and that there would be no winners and no losers in the next war. The question remains if Reagan draws practical conclusions for his policy from this generally recognized truth.

TU CENTRAL COUNCIL PREPARES FOR CONGRESS

Statement on Peace Initiative

LD012034 Prague CTK in English 1532 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 1 Apr (CTK) -- The Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions today issued a statement in support of the new important peace initiative of the Soviet Union, outlined by Leonid Brezhnev at the trade unions congress. The statement said that Czechoslovak working people highly appreciate the principled Leninist peace policy of the USSR aimed at further relaxation of international tension, and elimination of the threat of a nuclear war.

They support the proposals of the 10th World Trade Union Congress that September 1, day of the outbreak of World War II, be declared a day of trade union actions for peace and be a day of extensive anti-war activity. The negative response of the White House to the new Soviet peace initiative only confirms the need for intensified common actions of workers in the struggle for peace and social progress the statement said.

Views Tasks

LD011532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The Central Council of Trade Unions [URO] held its last session before the 10th World Trade Union Congress and discussed a draft report on the activity of the revolutionary trade union movement since the 9th World Trade Union Congress, the tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement in the further construction of an advanced socialist society and proposals for changes to the statute of the revolutionary trade union movement and for the resolution of the 10th World Trade Union Congress.

The URO expressed its full support for the aims of the World Federation of Trade Unions in deepening the action-unity of the trade union movement in the struggle for peace, for social justice and progress.

The council also acquainted itself with the progress and results of the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and emphasized that, in particular, the address delivered at this congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the highest Soviet representative, was also a valuable stimulus for the further activity of the revolutionary trade union movement.

The URO adopted a resolution unequivocally support the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union and the appeal of the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions to the working people and trade unions of the world. The council fully associated itself with the belief that there is no more important task than preserving world peace.

CPCZ OFFICIALS DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD012222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The meeting of secretaries of the regional party committees for work in agriculture today concentrated in particular on the review of the implementation of the conclusions of the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The secretaries noted the results achieved last year and the tasks set in this year's plan. They stressed that achieving the planned food production this year will call for a responsible and enterprising approach by all agricultural workers to spring work, in particular in the production of cereals, fodder, sugarbeet and vegetables and in implementing measures in livestock production and in the food processing industry.

The utilization of the available resources should be the center of attention to secure continuous supplies of food to the market and to actively deal with those agricultural enterprises which are lagging behind.

The meeting, chaired by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, described the consistent implementation of the set of measures for improving the planned management, the development of initiative of the working people and improving the standard of party work, as important prerequisites to fulfill these tasks.

JAKES-LED DELEGATION ATTENDS UCP CONGRESS

RUDE PRAVO Reports Speech

AU011400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 82 p 7

[Bohuslav Borovicka, CTK report: "The CPCZ Delegation Among Young People; The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nears its Conclusion"]

[Excerpt] Hanoi, 30 March -- Tuesday afternoon the CPCZ delegation to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] attended a rally with the youth of Hanoi in the House of Pioneers. It was welcomed by Dang Quoc Bao, member of the CPV Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

The participants in the rally greeted the Czechoslovak representatives with flower bouquets and warm applause, which often punctuated the speech of the CPCZ delegation head Comrade M. Jakes.

In the opening part of his speech Comrade Milos Jakes conveyed the comradely greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary and CSSR President Gustav Husak, and all Czechoslovak communists and people.

He further said that the implementation of the line of the Fifth VCP Congress will be up primarily to the youth and expressed his conviction that the youth of Vietnam will devote all its zeal and abilities to implementing the conclusions of the congress.

The victories achieved by Vietnam in the struggle for freedom and independence have reaffirmed that people who are led by an experienced Marxist-Leninist party and have loyal friends at their side are invincible. Milos Jakes expressed appreciation for the successes achieved by the Vietnamese people in the first postwar years in reconstructing the united homeland and in building socialism and resolutely denounced the intrigues and provocations of the Beijing expansionists against the nations of Indochina.

He stressed the great importance of the visit by a Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1980 for further intensifying and promoting the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations of friendship and cooperation. He spoke about the construction of an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia, the program of which was specified by the 16th CPCZ Congress, and drew attention to the fact that the struggle to implement the congress line is taking place in a complicated international situation caused by the bellicose hysteria of imperialism, in particular the United States.

In this context he emphasized the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and Leonid Brezhnev's concrete initiatives put forward at the congress of soviet trade unions and voiced his full support for them because they are aimed at preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe in the interest of all nations. He denounced the attempts of the United States and its allies to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland and voiced the support for all Polish communists and all genuine patriots in their endeavor to lead their country out of the crisis.

In the concluding part of his message of greetings M. Jakes wished the Vietnamese communists and people many successes in implementing the conclusions of the fifth congress and assured them that the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people will spare no effort to contribute their share to further strengthening friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Vietnamese people in the interest of the victory of socialism, peace and progress all over the world.

Award Presented to Le Duan

LD011124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Correspondent Jaroslav Sturma report]

[Text] The head of the CPCZ delegation which attended the 5th SRV CP Congress, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the Klement Gottwald Order to Le Duan, general secretary of the SRV CP, in Hanoi today.

This distinction has been awarded to him on the occasion of his 75th birthday by Gustav Husak, president of the republic, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium for his exceptional contribution to the development and strengthening of the fraternal relations and all-round cooperation between the two parties and countries.

CTK Report

LD011840 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Apr (CTK) -- Milos Jakes presented the Klement Gottwald Order here on Thursday to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Milos Jakes, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary, is in Hanoi at the head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Delegation to the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

The high Czechoslovak distinction was bestowed on Le Duan on his 75th birthday by President Gustav Husak at the proposal of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium, in recognition of Le Duan's extraordinary service to the development of fraternal relations and cooperation between the two countries and their communist parties.

Speaking in the ceremony, Milos Jakes recalled that Le Duan celebrates his birthday shortly after the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party which set new tasks in Vietnam's socialist construction. We are convinced that despite problems you will score new important successes which will help strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and contribute to the victory of socialism in the whole world, he added.

On the same occasion, head of the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation Milko Barev and of the Polish United Workers Party Mirosław Milewski presented to Le Duan high state distinctions of their countries -- the Gerogiy Dimitrov Order and the Order for Service to Poland.

Le Duan thanked for the three distinctions and assured those present that the Vietnamese Communist Party and people, and he personally will exert every effort to promote friendly relations and solidarity with the socialist countries.

Husak Congratulates Le Duan

LD012214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party on his reelection to the post.

BILAK EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH GHANAIA DELEGATION

LD011730 Prague CTK in English 1558 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 1 Apr (CTK) -- Vasil Bilak, Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, exchanged views on developments in Africa and world topics, and on possibilities of bilateral cooperation, with the visiting delegation of the Ghanaian Provisional Council of National Defence, headed by its member Chris Atim.

NEW TRADE LAW WILL PERMIT 'DIRECT RETAIL'

WA020730 Prague ZEMEDEL'SKE NOVINY in Czech 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by L. Pelouchova: "So That Retail May Perform Its Real Function"]

[Text] The time has come for retail employees to realize that an era when they acted as a distribution instead of a trade center has passed. Even a socialist retail outlet must be flexible, responsive, learn the consumers' needs, ensure adequate supplies of goods based on demand and reflect developments on the domestic market. Retail is to grow by 2.8 percent this year, which means that new conditions for the increased volume of goods as to selection and quality and needed changes in the production and product innovation as well must be accomplished. This makes it a common cause for the trade organizations and the industry.

At the end of last year, the Czech and Slovak National Councils approved a new law on domestic trade which will become effective 1 April 1982. The principles of the unified trade policy will concern market research, influencing consumption, rationalization of the goods circulation, improving consumer goods inventories, improving the quality of goods and shopping conditions. It is significant that the new law does not conceive of consumer protection only as an effort to prevent their being cheated but as a task to improve the services permanently and prevent delivery of low quality goods. Thus, for example, the control agencies of the Trade Ministry and the national committee have been authorized to inspect the goods at their origin, with the approval of the appropriate departments, before they are shipped to stores. Gradually quality marking of the goods should also be expanded. The law assigns to trade and supply organizations the responsibility to ensure that an adequate quantity of goods and spare parts for products in all quality and price groups are available for the life of the product. The law further -- and that is of particular interest to our readers -- does not regulate the direct sale of agricultural products and natural forest fruit products so that citizens may sell them without a permit, as long as specific regulations do not establish any limits. Thus, for example, mushrooms may be sold only by a person who has an appropriate certificate of expertise in the area. A gardener selling his fruit on a market must, naturally, comply with local marketing ordinances.

It is not without interest to know that the law enables direct sales of goods produced or processed at home. This activity may not be misused for speculations such as resales by middleman. That is why the national committees, which will be regulating production and sales, carry an extraordinary responsibility and not only for that reason, they must also prevent the sales of kitsch items or products with health and safety defects.

The selling citizen may be fined as much as Kcs5,000 for causing harm or loss to the customer. Dishonest sales persons in the state or cooperative stores are also subject to penalties; in punishing their misdeeds resulting from improprieties, the labor law sanctions are applicable. Furthermore, they may be assessed personal fines by the control agencies. Employees of the Czech Trade Control Office have made more than 12,000 control purchases of which more than 5,000 were overpriced. Thus numerous management staffs of trade organizations will have to turn their attention to this problem, because the law by itself cannot solve anything. It will again depend on the people how these intentions will be implemented.

DAILY CALLS FOR ABOLITION OF PRICE SUBSIDIES

AU011430 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Dr Ignac Rendek: "On Prices -- From Yet Another Angle"]

[Excerpts] We rightly often quote the words of Comrade G. Husak at the 16th congress of our party that "no one can afford for long to sell on the domestic market more cheaply than he purchases abroad or produces at home."

We are assessing this important issue from several angles. For example, we are drawing attention to what the consequences would be if we were selling merchandise on the domestic market under its value and wanted to compensate for the missing resources by accruing debts abroad, especially in the West. A policy of living from the substance, of squandering the national wealth at the expense of coming years and generations, would also be short-lived. It is equally unfeasible to raise the general wage level without raising the effectiveness of social labor while demanding low prices that do not reflect this general wage increase. Polish experiences demonstrate that violations of this elementary rule do not result in the improvement and not even in the maintenance of the living standards but in the disruption of the economy and a dramatic decline in the standard of living.

All these are national economic aspects of the price issue. In the following passages I would like to point to yet another aspect of this important issue. The point is that in the long run we cannot afford to sell not only the sum total of merchandise (for the national economy as a whole) under its value but even individual types of merchandise. Naturally, it is possible to sell some products at prices exceeding their value while subsidizing others -- with respect to meat and other products this has been done in our country for decades. This is possible from the fiscal-technical viewpoint but from the national economic viewpoint this is not effective.

Economic theory (academician Strumlin, Abanbegyan, Bagrinovskiy in the USSR and Ferianc and others in our country) has arrived at an important insight, namely that the needs of the working people effected through the domestic market are maximally satisfied when -- and only when -- the structure of retail prices corresponds to the value structure. If, on the other hand, some products are consistently sold on the domestic market at cheaper prices than those at which they are imported or produced at home, that means if they are sold under their value and other products above their value, the consequence is that the working people's overall needs are satisfied on a lower level than might be the case if the prices were in keeping with the value relations (with the same overall economic resources and individual labor productivity).

If we thus sell a product on the domestic market at a price that is below the price at which we purchase it abroad or produce at home, we subsidize its price but this advantage is not only offset but more than offset by disadvantages in other areas of the economy. When the price deviates only a little from the value, this disadvantage is surely negligible. But when the deviations are larger, the disadvantage may have a considerable scope, though it is sometimes difficult to quantify. For example, the advantage of the subsidized meat prices was far more than outweighed by the disadvantages of the growing foreign indebtedness resulting from fodder imports, the need to export products which it would have been more beneficial to sell on the home market, the uneconomical handling of meat in the sphere of consumption, and so forth. Moreover, in addition we had to sell other commodities at prices exceeding their value to acquire the means for subsidizing meat. This was not only a question of transferring means from one pocket to another; the point is that the sum of these means could have been larger than it actually was.

As a rule, the economy ensures subsidized products only with extreme exertion. Their balance tends to be very tense, breakdowns on the market occur very easily and the high level of the consumption of these products, which usually is up to even the most challenging international standards, is thus not always accompanied by the due satisfaction [of the consumers].

Throughout this article, we are only stressing, that value should be the law by which prices are governed. However, this must be seen within a broader context. This is not the only law that is operative in actual life but there is a whole set of other economic and non-economic rules and laws. This law could thus easily become the "theoretical foundation" of inflation, if we failed to simultaneously apply the time law (that means the growth of effectiveness). Surely, the failure to respect value relations in prices always results in an economic loss, but this loss can be outweighed by contributions in the social sphere, for example. A nonnegligible aspect is also the fact that increases of retail prices are a sensitive issue, especially when they are triggered by slow progress in the promotion of effectiveness. From among the hosts of other circumstances that must be taken into account when changing retail prices, let us mention at least the fact that a change of prices generates changes in the structure of production, which requires not only time but also costs.

However, even those intricate twists and turns of real life do not refute but only establish concrete conditions for the fact that not selling on the domestic market at cheaper prices than those at which we purchase abroad or produce at home contributed to our economy's effectiveness and to ensuring the working people's needs.

KEMPNY CHAIRS SESSION ON SUPPLY PROBLEMS

AU011351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Session of the Presidium of the Czech National Council"]

[Text] Prague, 30 March (CTK) -- The Presidium of the Czech National Council at its Tuesday meeting that was chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, and attended by Miroslav Kapoun, minister of industry of the Czech Socialist Republic, and other representatives of production and trade discussed a report on the implementation of measures aimed at satisfying the demand for some types of products that are in short supply. Furthermore, it discussed in the presence of Josef Jung, minister of interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, the development of services benefitting the public, especially the removal of solid communal refuse and the collection of waste materials.

In the next part of the meeting, the presidium among other things discussed a report on the main findings from the complaints, suggestions and notifications from working people and organizations addressed to the Czech National Council in 1981; experiences from the application of the university law; and the progress of work at the construction site of the paper and pulp combine in Paskov.

In conclusion, the Presidium of the Czech National Council approved the date and the agenda of the fourth meeting of the Czech National Council.

AFP: PRESIDENT HUSAK PARDONS DISSIDENT SINOGLOVA

NC011639 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 1 Apr (AFP) -- President Gustav Husak yesterday granted his personal pardon to a dissident for the first time by ordering the release of Drahomira Sinoglova, sources close to the Charter 77 human rights movement said today.

Mrs Sinoglova, a mother of three expecting a fourth child, was serving a one year sentence from March 1 for "incitement to rebellion" by publishing illegal material by contemporary Czech writers. Her original sentence had been postponed from December 1980 owing to a pregnancy.

Last month a petition signed by 250 people, including signatories of Charter 77, was sent to President Husak seeking pardon for Mrs Sinoglova. A previous request by Mrs Sinoglova last October was rejected by the president.

Charter 77, in an open letter to pacifist movements received by AFP today, spoke of the "inseparable nature of peaceful coexistence, human rights and freedoms."

The letter, signed by Anna Marvanova, Ladislav Lis and Radim Palous, warned that "efforts toward peace cannot be taken seriously where human and individual rights are being suppressed."

But the signatories expressed their "conviction that the present peace movement will effectively reach its goal," noting that many participants have "already taken a stand on human rights in countries all over the world."

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO GDR

LD310902 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, received in Prague today Pavel Sadovsky in connection with the beginning of his appointment as the Czechoslovak Ambassador to the GDR.

REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE, PEACE MOVEMENT VIEWED

LD011824 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Guenther Deckworth commentary]

[Text] What the U.S. President said in his press conference concerning questions of arms limitation and disarmament is more than disappointing. The worldwide demand for the end to the arms race was rejected by Reagan as was the moratorium relating to the production and deployment of more nuclear arms. Reagan announced his intention to expand strategic U.S. arms including new bombs and land and sea-based nuclear missiles. Only when this is achieved will his government start talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms. To put it briefly: first, the strategic balance is to be destroyed and military superiority over the Soviet Union gained, and then negotiations will be started from a position of strength. It is the same old song, and nothing new, not to mention that the resumption of SALT negotiations has been postponed from the spring until the summer and has even been put into question by making the resumption dependent on the international situation.

So, why, dear listeners, this press conference. It was intended as a signal for counter-attack. The U.S. ruling circles have recognized the danger to their policy emanating from the American peace movement. The latest opinion polls have shocked them. Only 17 percent of those polled approve of the 5 year armament program, while 70 percent advocate a cut in the planned Pentagon expenditure. This latest opinion poll by the Foreign Policy Institute conducted in all 50 states revealed even more: only 3 percent oppose negotiations with the Soviet Union, while 60 percent view it necessary to adhere to the Salt II Treaty and to resume SALT negotiations.

Reagan's press conference must be seen against the background and in connection with the debate on the control of nuclear arms which began in the American Congress on 30 March in which Senator Edward Kennedy said that the fundamental conditions for a freeze on the production and development of nuclear arms currently exist since the strategic power on both sides is about equal and a production freeze could, in his view, lead eventually to disarmament negotiations. The first attempt at neutralizing the American peace movement was a counterresolution to the Kennedy motion in which U.S. Senator Howard Baker and others, while calling for an end to the arms race, demanded that this should take place only after increasing the American arms potential. The press conference, held when Reagan could count on a maximum television audience, was a second attempt -- this time by the American President himself -- to bring public opinion around to his political line. The first commentary by an American columnist on British radio this morning said: What the President said at his press conference is unlikely to calm the American peace movement. Senator Edward Kennedy said: The proposal for the immediate freeze on the number of nuclear arms concerns the whole of mankind.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH POLAND HELD IN BERLIN

LD012012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Apr (ADN) -- Deputy Prime Ministers Gerhard Weiss and Andrzej Jedynak, chairman of the joint economic committee of the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland, held a working meeting in Berlin today. At the center of the discussions were measures for the realization of the agreement reached between Erich Honecker and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski on 29 March during the official friendship visit of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland to the GDR. Questions on the mutual deliveries of fuel and raw materials and the delivery of consumer goods were discussed. In this connection it was decided to speed up the mutual deliveries of goods.

Measures were also discussed on expanding and deepening economic cooperation by cooperating in selected branches of electrotechnology and electronics, the chemical industry and light industry with the aim of achieving a better coverage of the needs of both countries. The ministers concerned were delegated to conclude the negotiations on this in the near future. The date for the next meeting of the joint economic committee of the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland was set for May 1982.

HAGER SPEAKS ON SED TASKS, DISARMAMENT 1 APR

LD011938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Neubrandenburg, 1 Apr (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today addressed 1,200 propagandists from the SED primary organizations of Neubrandenburg Bezirk on questions of policy, ideology and culture. He paid tribute to the great upswing of intellectual and cultural life which Neubrandenburg Bezirk has seen in the preparation by the workers of socialist agriculture of a Workers' Festival and Cultural Days which will take place in this bezirk for the first time. The gains from such activities are especially important in view of the greatly increased demands which face the SED in the 1980's. The speaker emphasized that the policy for the welfare of the people will be successfully continued under more complicated conditions through the creative initiative of the workers. The unity of economic and social policy and the improvement of the material and cultural living standards are part of the essence of socialism. It is an inalienable basis for the formation and development of cooperation and mutual aid and for trust between the workers.

Kurt Hager pointed to the connection between high performance requirements for industry, the further strengthening of the socialist power of the state, comprehensive development of the socialist democracy and broad cultural development. Not only continuous and dynamic economic growth, but also a rich cultural and intellectual life are typical of an advanced socialist society.

"In this broad sense, socialist culture is an essential condition for the further progress of our society and each of its members," the speaker stressed. In his further remarks he referred to the grave foreign policy situation, the sharpening of imperialism's course of confrontation and the resulting tasks for the safeguarding of peace and the protection of the socialist fatherland. The GDR unreservedly supports the peace proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev which aim at the prevention of a nuclear war and the continuation of the policy of detente in Europe. The peace policy by party and government corresponds to the interests and the will of the GDR citizens. The GDR resolutely supports a stop to the will of the GDR citizens. The GDR resolutely supports a stop to the arms race and effective disarmament steps. "But," Kurt Hager said, "the situation in the world is obviously not yet such that one can simply say 'down with arms.' For that one still has to fight, because imperialism's aggressive forces, above all the United States and NATO, must be restrained."

The most important contribution by the GDR workers, above all by cultural workers, he emphasized, is positive action, responsible work for strengthening socialism, the bulwark of peace. "Our historic experiences make us certain that our party, at the side of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community, will also master all tasks in future."

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY CURBS ON ANIMAL DISEASE

AU271701 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Excerpt] According to an announcement of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuff Industry, foot and mouth disease was discovered in several cattle stocks in the east of the Rostock Bezirk and in one cattle stock in the Neubrandenburg Bezirk. To prevent a further spreading of the disease, measures were taken in the areas concerned and prohibited zones were established. Until rescinded, travel to the Anklam, Wolgast, Greifswald, Grimmen, Stralsund and Ruegen Kreise is not possible.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL ON NEW MILITARY SERVICE LAW

DWO20827 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Unidentified questioner's interview with Col Lothar Krumbiegel, chief of the Legal Department in the GDR Ministry of National Defense -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Colonel, we might help clarify the situation if we provide a direct answer to the question of to whom the new military service law actually applies.

[Answer] Yes. I could answer the question by saying that it actually applies to all citizens of our republic. This is because matters concerning the defense of our country affect everyone since all of us wish to live in peace. Both our new military service law and the defense of our country serve this end. The law applies primarily of course, to the young citizens of conscription age who have either already fulfilled their obligation or still have it ahead of them, as it were. As before, general conscription is treated in Article 3 of the law. Among other things, it includes the requirement for registration, induction examination, induction review, the implementation of commitments for the establishment and preservation of the fitness for service and, of course, first of all the active military service, the reservist service or a service equivalent to military service. There are certain organs such as, for example, the Ministry of State Security and the garrisoned units of the Ministry of the Interior, which do not perform any military service but -- as we have called it heretofore -- a substitute service.

[Question] Well, Comrade Colonel, the law also concerns the schools, the plants. How have they been included in this law? What is their commitment?

[Answer] The answer to this is provided primarily by Article 5 of the law. All state organs, combines, economic management organs, plants, institutions, cooperatives, social organizations and federations, says the law, are obligated to prepare the citizens for military service. Naturally it is the foremost duty of the citizen to prepare himself. This is being done at schools even now. Quite clearly and frankly speaking, the defense instruction we impart in our 9th and 10th school grades serves the preparation for military service, just as this preparation is a component part of the study program at the colleges, universities, and so forth. For the society for sports and technology [GST], too, the law stipulates concrete tasks, namely, preparing the young people for military service through premilitary training.

[Question] Comrade Colonel, what in this 1982 military service law that you have not yet mentioned?

[Answer] I might perhaps say first what is not new. Not new is, for example, that contrary to all speculations, the military service term in our country continues to be 18 months, to make it absolutely clear. The new law, as against the law hitherto valid, stipulates that general conscription encompasses all male citizens from age 18 to the 31st day of December of the year in which they complete age 50, and in the case of officer candidates and officers up to 31 December of the year in which they complete age 60. Under Article 29 of the law induction is possible as of completion of age 18. This means that the aforementioned measures within the framework of general conscription already apply to age 18.

[Question] At this point, Comrade Colonel, we should perhaps make some remarks about the provisions affecting girls and women. After all, the law also makes corresponding stipulations.

[Answer] Let us say it is more specific, because the conscription law hitherto valid already included the possibility of inducting women fit for service and belonging to the age group between 18 years and the completion of age 50, for medical, veterinary, dental, technical or other special services. Under Article 3, Paragraph 5 the law now stipulates more clearly that during mobilization -- and this constitutes an assimilation to the defense law adopted 3 1/2 year ago -- and in case of hostilities, female GDR citizens from age 18 to 31 December of that year in which they complete age 50 may be included in general conscription. This word "may" denotes what I might call a certain principle of voluntariness. This means that discussions will be conducted with these female citizens beforehand. And surely, just as before, this will particularly apply to service such as the medical service or technical services like the communications service. Thus in the state of defense and during mobilization we would also include women in conscription.

[Question] The following, I think, pertains to the subject: what does voluntary military service mean?

[Answer] Apart from general conscription every citizen has the option, based on his right guaranteed under Article 23 of the Constitution, to volunteer for military service for the protection of peace, the socialist fatherland and its achievements, and to absolve an extended service period. This is particularly applicable to the soldiers and NCO's -- for several years now also to officers with a limited service term -- who enlist for 3 or 4 years; and in particular this applies to the military professions, meaning professional NCO's, officer candidates and professional officers, that is to say, those who carve out a military career. This is possible only on the basis of a voluntary statement, a voluntary commitment.

[Question] Comrade Colonel, we have said that we now propose to talk about the young people who will be inducted soon. What, specifically, does the military service law spell for them?

[Answer] I would urgently advise all young citizens now due to be called up in early May for absolving their constitutional honorable duty to read the speech by the minister of national defense, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, given to the People's Chamber in justification of military service. Furthermore, I believe that it would be useful for all young citizens to acknowledge what has been reprinted in the paper JUNGE WELT, namely, the law proper. In this connection I would like to draw special attention to the provision contained in section three which applies to active military service. This section contains the principles for the application of the rights and duties of the members of the National People's Army [NVA] specifically, this is Article 21. Article 22 contains the fundamental tasks of the NVA members. So if every young citizen, directly in preparation of his military service starting in May familiarizes himself with these provisions he really will be ready to rally around the flag, as the saying goes.

[Question] Comrade Colonel, how does the new military service law regulate the reservist military service. Are there any innovations in this respect as well?

[Answer] There is something new indeed, because the overall length of reservist service or -- to be specific -- the duration of reservist qualification, has been extended. The minister of national defense in his speech justifying the law also dealt with this problem. So far the overall period for reservists came to 21 months for enlisted men and NCO's and to 24 months for officers. There is a standard period of reservist qualification for all those conscripts who have had 1 year's or less than 1 year's active military service or none at all; this period amounts to 36 months. This had become necessary because of the drop in the age groups' birth rates in the next few years, meaning fewer male conscripts of service age; so it will be necessary to increasingly revert to reservists with a service record.

But let me draw attention to another problem in this context. We will not have any choice but to call up the young conscripts somewhat later than they had perhaps anticipated. This means that if the law so permits -- and that is not new, either -- they might be drafted for basic military service between age 18 and 31 December of the year in which they complete age 26. But as I said, this had been applicable before. We will have to utilize this age margin a bit more in the future. This means that conscripts 23, 24, 25 and 26 years of age will be drafted in the next several years even if they already have a family.

We are absolutely aware that this will entail some problems. For this reason it will be primarily up to the brigades of the plants and of the plant managements to extend to the dependents at home the support required to reassure the soldier that everything is in proper shape at home. The better he knows this, the better will he live up to his duties.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTRY COMMENTS ON GRAIN SOWING

DW011209 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Efforts for this year's grain sowing on schedule and in keeping with quality requirements currently are in full swing in GDR agriculture. The pertinent ministry at a press conference in Berlin today stressed the strong influence which the quality of this work exerts on the anticipated greater yields.

What generally matters is to insure maximum per-hectare yields in domestic production and to eliminate unjustified performance differences. Besides, the ministry called for conscientious mechanical cultivation work in the next few weeks as well as for using the required nitrogen fertilization. It said that reworking on the acreage suffering from winter damage must be carried out without interruption. Preparatory to the 12th peasants congress the readiness to attain maximum results with minimum input is discernable everywhere. Apart from grain sowing this also applies to pasture utilization and the cultivation of other crops, the ministry said.

SORB MINORITY CONGRESS CONCLUDES DISCUSSIONS

AU291027 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[ND report on 10th National Congress of Domowina -- the cultural organization of the Sorbs, the Slav minority in the GDR -- in Cottbus, 26-27 March]

[Summary] The 10th National Congress of the Domowina ended on Saturday afternoon. The congress elected the national executive committee which again appointed Jurij Gros as first secretary. "In the discussion, in the course of which 25 delegates spoke on the 2 days, support for the peace and detente policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community was given much attention." Many discussion statements dealt with the work of the local Domowina groups in the National Front and the work of the Sorb citizens in the "join-in" competition.

The congress also appealed to all citizens of Sorb nationality to contribute actively and creatively toward fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and adopted a greetings message to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. In the message the delegates express thanks for the award of the order for service to the fatherland and report on the impressive balance as presented at the congress by the delegates. In the message they also express their support for the proposals of Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions and their agreement with the peace policy of the GDR. "We will direct our efforts to even more actively involve all members of the organization and through them all citizens of Sorb nationality in shaping the developed socialist society, making them aware of the aims of the party's economic strategy and further developing the affinity of the Sorb citizens with their home country, the GDR." The message also states that they will increase the patriotic and internationalist education in their organization and that in this they will be guided by the decisions of the SED.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES FOOD SITUATION

LD011916 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 1 Apr (MTI) -- At its Thursday's session, the Hungarian Council of Ministers passed a resolution on the amendment of the terms of entitlement to the child-care allowance and on the expansion of the range of those entitled to it.

As from May 1, 1982, the allowance will be granted to women who spend at least nine months in employment within two years before application. Earlier, 12 months in 1.5 years before the application were required. Entitlement will cover also outworkers, part-timers and certain members of the families of cooperative peasants. The mother of a child with a serious disability or a prolonged illness can apply for the benefit as long as the child turns six.

If the parents require it, the entitlement may also go the father after the child turns one. After the child turns one and a half years, the entitled person can take up a job without incurring a drop in the allowance. She/he can work four hours a day at the most.

The government heard a report by the minister of agriculture and food on the preparations for the year 1982. The government concluded that work was well organized and on a high level in most of the state and cooperative farms, the household farms enjoyed favorable conditions [word indistinct] were adequate available material and technical means, which facilitated the planned growth of farming production during 1982. The government called on the ministries, central agencies and organizations concerned to adopt proper measures to help fully realize the tasks of agriculture.

After hearing a report by the economic commission, the government examined how Budapest's bakeries supplied the capital. It called for a quicker realization of the investment projects envisaged for the bread-making industry.

The government approved a report by the science policy committee about [word indistinct] experiences in the implementation of the national mid-range research and development plan and about the work of the committee last year.

INDUSTRY MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS IN GDR

LD012218 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes has held talks in the capital of the GDR. He gave an interview to our Berlin correspondent about the subject of more talks.

[Begin Mehes recording] The signing of agreements on specialization, for example in electronics and agricultural machinery, as well as the agreement on cooperation in vehicle production must be speeded up. I tell you frankly that what made the greatest impression on me during the course of these bilateral negotiations was that our friends have introduced very radical and very constructive measures in the interest of effecting specific savings in materials and energy. In 1981 they achieved a 5.1 percent growth in the volume of industrial production, but their consumption of materials was no higher than in the previous year. [end recording]

APRO TERMS TALKS IN ITALY 'HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL'

LD011150 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 31 Mar (MTI) -- "The Italy visit of our parliamentary delegation has fulfilled its mission. We had highly useful talks in the Italian capital," said Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly and head of the Hungarian Legislators' delegation, at the end of its negotiations in Rome on Wednesday to the MTI correspondent there.

The parliamentary delegation arrived in Italy on Monday at the invitation of Nilde Iotti, president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and Giulio Andreotti, president of the Italian Commission of the Inter-parliamentary Union [IPU].

Antal Apro mentioned that the Hungarian delegation met Nilde Jotti on several occasions. It had talks with Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate and officiating president of Italy, and Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

"Each of our negotiating partners expressed that he holds the economic as well as political relations between our countries as important," said Antal Apro. "Both sides emphasized that they deem it necessary to intensify relations between our governments. We also agreed that our legislatures can have a considerably important role in promoting proximity and continuing dialogue.

"We jointly established that parliaments and the IPU have an important role in protecting peace, curbing armaments race and further developing detente. From this point of view too, we ascribe importance to the forthcoming IPU session to be held in Rome in autumn."

The Hungarian parliamentary delegation called at the Italian Foreign Ministry on Wednesday where it was received by Secretary of State Bruno Corti.

Janos Szita, Hungarian ambassador to Rome, hosted a reception in the evening in honour of the Hungarian parliamentary delegation. The event was attended among others by Nilde Jotti, Senator Angelo Castelli, president of the PCI [Italian Communist Party] parliamentary group and other leading personalities of Italy's political and cultural life.

DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE PRESENTS AWARDS

LD012222 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, has presented decorations in the House of Culture of the Hungarian People's Army. On the occasion of the forthcoming anniversary of the liberation of our country, the presidential council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded the Order of the Red Star and the Order for Outstanding Service to many officers and petty officers, and the Order of Labor in gold and silver to civilian employees in recognition of their political and professional preparedness and their outstanding work in the development of the army. The minister has promoted out of turn several officers for their activities in the interest of the full execution of the tasks connected with training and military preparedness.

PPF-NICARAGUAN PATRIOTIC FRONT AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU291345 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-Nicaraguan Agreement"]

[Text] Gustavo Tablada, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Patriotic Front and Socialist Party secretary general, signed an agreement with the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front [PPF] at the Hungarian Embassy in Managua on Wednesday.

Hungary and Nicaragua decided to conclude the agreement last September, when a delegation of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Patriotic Front visited Hungary.

The signing of the agreement was attended by members of the delegation that has been visiting Hungary, as well as representatives of the parties forming the front, television, the radio and the press.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES JARUZELSKI VISIT

LD011946 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] We have just received a communique from the session of the Council of Ministers. The government reviewed a report on the friendly visit by the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR and approved the results of the talks which were conducted. The results of the visit, it was stressed during the debates, are of considerable significance for the deepening of cooperation between Poland and the GDR and, by strengthening unity in the community of socialist states, contribute to the establishment of peace and security in Europe.

The Council of Ministers noted with approval the identity of views between the two delegations with regard to the inviolability of the post-war territorial and political order in Europe, which is the foundation for peace, security and stability on our continent. The decisions made during the visit regarding the development of bilateral economic relations were received with satisfaction. The Polish Government welcomes with satisfaction the actions taken towards the productive utilization of the spare production forces in Polish industry. Such possibilities exist, for instance, in the production of footwear, linen, protective clothing, sewing machines and steel and aluminum cables. There are also possibilities for increasing the number of Polish workers employed in the GDR. The development of cooperation and specialization in production opens up great opportunities for direct cooperation between enterprises.

In order to properly exploit the achievements of the visit, the Council of Ministers recommended to all ministers and institutions that they work out specific programs for the development of relations with their counterparts in the GDR.

Following this the Council of Ministers reviewed a report on the state of public security and order. After the introduction of martial law, a regime was introduced in Poland that restricted civic liberties. The majority of these restrictions have been considerably alleviated and some have been lifted completely. The further alleviation of the rigors of martial law, it was stressed in the course of the debate, ought to be made dependent on a progressive improvement in the level of the security of the state.

As the next point on the agenda, the Council of Ministers reviewed matters of social pathology and the actions taken in order to combat it. The Council of Ministers adopted draft laws on combatting alcoholism, on the treatment of juveniles threatened by decreasing moral standards, and on the treatment of those who shirk work and study. It recommended that the draft laws be supplemented with the suggestions and proposals presented during the debate. The draft laws will be sent to the Sejm.

A draft amendment to the law on housing was adopted. One of the most important changes is the introduction of the principle that one family can have only one dwelling. The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the setting up of a consultative economic council. It will be an advisory organ to the Council of Ministers and the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Its tasks will include the preparation and presentation of positions on crucial social and economic problems. In another resolution, the Council of Ministers defined the principles for scientific advice to the organs of the state administration.

Following this, the Council of Ministers -- in connection with Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's announcement in the Sejm on 26 January this year of a 25 percent increase in the expenditure on books in comparison with the previous year -- reviewed the situation in the management of paper. The Council of Ministers made it incumbent on the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry to ensure that the continuity of paper production is maintained and that the structure of its range be changed in order to increase paper supplies for publishing. The paper allocation to the Ministry of Culture and Art ought to be increased, with the additional sum being earmarked for books.

The Council of Ministers determined that the preholiday Saturday, 19 April, this year, will be a work-free day for women employed in certain enterprises. A detailed communique on this matter will be made public during the next few days.

More on Ministers' Session

LD012128 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2030 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers viewed with satisfaction the high status accorded by the GDR hosts to the visit of the Polish party and state delegation to the GDR and approved the results of the GDR-Polish talks. The Council of Ministers then discussed the state of security and public order in the country. The further alleviation of the rigors of martial law, it was stated during the debate, should be made dependent on the progressive improvement of state security. Although stabilization is underway, nevertheless there continue to be threats caused by criminal activity and by activity against the state -- frequently inspired from outside Poland. In addition to this the state of the economy is far from normal and overcoming the crisis, which is tormenting society, continues to require the application of extraordinary measures.

The Council of Ministers also discussed problems of social pathology and actions taken to combat it. Alcoholism, demoralization of the young and social parasitism are particularly dangerous: economic losses caused by alcoholism amount to 280 billion annually; approximately 25 percent of all crimes are committed by persons under the influence of alcohol; over 2 million persons drink to excess, and of these almost 500,000 are dependent on alcohol.

The Council of Ministers also defined the principles for scientific consultation by organs of the state administration and reviewed the situation in the paper economy. The relevant ministries were assigned the task of earmarking extra paper for printing books, limiting its use for administrative purposes.

DEBT DEFERRAL AGREEMENT EXPECTED 6 APRIL

LD020752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] According to reports from Frankfurt-am-Main, it is expected that an agreement on the deferment of the payment of the Polish debt will be signed there next Tuesday. The agreement will concern \$2.4 billion that was to have been repaid last year. This sum includes quotas not guaranteed by the governments of the lending banks. An agreement concerning the deferment of payments was to have been signed in December, but at that time Poland had not yet paid all the interest. Another reason for the delay was the introduction of martial law in our country.

WARSAW ANNOUNCES JARUZELSKI VISIT TO CSSR

LD011730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] A Polish Government and party delegation headed by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, will pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the beginning of April following the invitation of Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

RAKOWSKI VIEWS WALESA ARREST, PARTY FACTIONS

PM011415 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Mar 82 p 9

[Undated Stein Savik Warsaw interview with Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski: "Best to Have Walesa Under Arrest"]

[Text] If all those interned were released now there would be a power confrontation in Poland.

The government has not decided on a fixed date for the end of martial law.

There are elements of "conspiratorial activity" in Poland today, but no foundation for a massive resistance movement. It is "nonsense" that resistance will break out in the spring.

It is best both for Lech Walesa himself and for Poland that he is not released for the time being. It is true that the government has had talks with him, but there have been no negotiations. The future of the trade unions will be decided within the next 2 months.

The government is continuing the reform program from last year, and this is of vital importance for future developments. There will be a struggle about "plans and views." But the influence from the "hard wing" of the communist party has been overestimated.

These are some of the most important statements made by Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN's Warsaw correspondent Stein Savik.

In the very detailed interview, which is published here in a somewhat shortened form, Rakowski justified the state of martial law first and foremost by the crisis in the Polish economy. "The problem was quite simply that we really were close to total economic catastrophe," he said. "And now, after a couple of months, we are seeing that better discipline and the militarization of some enterprises have already resulted in an increase in production, particularly in the mining industry. By that I mean coal, sulfur and copper. These are the basic raw materials which decide whether Poland is to return to a normal economy at all.

"Of course, it is possible to discuss at length the nature of the state of martial law, which is indeed undemocratic," Rakowski went on, "but the fundamental concern is that Poland should emerge from the economic crisis as soon as possible, and the situation before martial law did not create the right conditions for this. We must leave the rest to the judgement of history."

[Question] If the whole thing is only about the economy, would it not therefore be possible to end all the other regulations under martial law? Would it not, for example, be correct and reasonable to release all those interned before Easter?

[Answer] We are reducing the number of internees from day to day...

[Question] How many are there left today?

[Answer] Around 3,200. But this question cannot be taken in isolation from the total situation in Poland today. Let us assume that we released all the internees tomorrow. Then the day after tomorrow we would return to the situation we had before 13 December. A power confrontation would arise in Poland. Who would be served by that? Perhaps a number of journalists who would be able to write shocking reports from Poland. But almost every other day restrictions which are not directly connected with the economy are lifted. Because we believe that all limitations on democratic rights must be lifted as the situation returns to normal.

I think that the West is making a unnecessarily great fuss about the internees. First, it is our own internal affairs. Second, we must not lose sight of the political factors if we are to get out of the crisis. The state of martial law and the internment of these people are only a short moment in Poland's history. Those periods in our history when we were a people without a state were all too long for us to be able to allow a few hundred anarchists to now destroy our state's existence. At any rate I am convinced that we have let ourselves be led by clear interests of state and nation.

[Question] Are there any definite ideas of how long the state of martial law will last?

[Answer] No, there are no definite ideas, and at present it is impossible to say when martial law will be lifted. That depends on how quickly we return to normal life. However, you can be sure that none of us wants to be wedded to martial law. We quite simply take the view that it is necessary for the time being. And it is not only the government which takes this view, there have also been interesting changes in public opinion on this issue.

In this connection Rakowski said that on March 1 and 2 statistical surveys were carried out and these show that 30 percent accept the state of martial law without reservation and 39 percent with some reservations. The public opinion poll is as reliable as the Gallup Institute's polls, he claimed.

"As far as our policies are concerned the reaction was completely different," Rakowski continued.

"We are aware that we must be very consistent in our fight to regain the confidence of society. And we know that this is far from easy. It cannot be done through declarations or regulations."

[Question] What were the percentages about the government's policies?

[Answer] Unfortunately I do not have them here. But I would like to say that there is no automatic correspondence between acceptance of martial law and confidence in our policies. The optimistic aspect of the situation is that we have a program which amounts to a continuation of the progressive and economic reforms adopted at the party congress last July. We are now consciously returning to this program, and this gives us a chance to regain confidence.

[Question] The program which emerged from the party congress also held out the prospect of pluralism in society with a place for Solidarity. Presumably there are no opinion polls on this point today, but there can hardly be any doubt that the majority of Polish workers want Solidarity back. Perhaps with certain political limitations, but Solidarity nevertheless. Is it possible to talk of reconciliation in the country without taking account of this reality?

[Answer] We have already ordered opinion polls on the attitude to Solidarity. But, briefly, there is no unanimous view in Poland today of Solidarity's future and the trade union movement in general.

[Question] I did not say unanimous, but a majority in favor of solidarity.

[Answer] How do you know that there is a majority?

[Question] In part from a conversation with a competent official representative, who answered a question of mine by saying that if a free vote was held among workers the majority would be in favor of Solidarity.

[Answer] Even though it is my speciality to concern myself with views in society, I must honestly say that today I would not risk the statement that Solidarity would have a majority. I do not know. My observations indicate that Polish society, including the section which supported Solidarity, is in the process of reassessing certain values.

I know of extremely divergent views among Solidarity members. For example, some of them want Solidarity to be allowed in its old form from before 13 December, without any changes. Others think: Solidarity, yes but only as a pure trade union. And even others say "To hell with all trade unions." After a shock that was so great it is difficult to imagine that there should be unanimous views either for or against. For that you need time above all.

[Question] Are there any negotiations going on with Solidarity leaders, either those in internment or those outside? It has been reported that you have had two meetings with Lech Walesa recently.

[Answer] I have not had any meetings with Lech Walesa. A Western journalist must have made that up. There is something else which should be made clear -- the government has not held any negotiations with Walesa.

[Question] But talks?

[Answer] Trade Union Relations Minister Ciosek has had four conversations with him, I believe. But they were not negotiations. Ever since 14 December we have been holding talks with Solidarity activists, thousands of talks. In this connection you should also know that there was also great tension within Solidarity, and this was partly due to personal ambition. I am not saying this to criticize. You must not forget that there were 40,000 officials within Solidarity, whereas the old trade unions from before August 1980 only had 13,000. Of these 40,000 only 10 percent were interned.

[Question] In addition there are those who were arrested or sentenced. It is said that the total was at least 20 percent.

[Answer] It is possible that that is what people are saying, but the figure is smaller. Let us say 15 per cent. The rest are moving around freely. And they have divergent ideas and views.

[Question] Do you fear an underground movement against the government?

[Answer] No. That is to say that I believe that there are elements of conspiratorial activity in Poland.

[Question] Which according to some rumors will erupt in the course of the spring?

[Answer] That is nonsense. I do not even believe that there is a foundation for a massive resistance movement.

[Question] Is it at all possible to write off a man like Walesa?

[Answer] I cannot answer that question today. One thing is certain -- at present we must protect him. If we were to release Walesa he would immediately say that we had brought [as published] him. Second, we do not know what he would do, and third we cannot rule out a possible provocation. Let us assume that someone might shoot him. What then? That would be very unfortunate for Poland. Under these circumstances it is better for him to remain where he is than to move around freely.

As far as Walesa's future as a trade union man is concerned it is very difficult for me to say anything now. I do not think that I am trying to wriggle out of answering the question. You could say that things are still in a state of flux; nothing has been decided. We have only one firm position -- namely, that the trade unions will not be the way they were before August 1980. They must be independent of the employers, have self-government and the right to exert influence on the state's policies in all questions of importance to the employees.

[Question] When at the latest can we expect an answer to this question?

[Answer] I think that it will take a couple of months.

Rakowski returned once again to the reforms, and said that future unions must be seen in the context of the proposed self-management in state industry. As in several of his recent speeches he stressed that the reforms are necessary not least out of regard for the younger generation.

"Seventy-five percent of Poles have been born since the war. Social consciousness is increasingly a product of their generation. No one ruling this country should lose sight of this fact. That is why we cannot return to the past, if even we want to."

[Question] Is there any chance at all of winning over the younger generation after the great disappointments it has experienced?

[Answer] Nothing in the world is impossible. They must be won over. This can only be done through the systematic rebuilding of the structures. At present the program of social and economic reforms is the most important task in Poland. It goes without saying that there will be disagreements about plans and views. And this is undoubtedly not an easy situation for Poland. But it is not due to the fact of 13 December, or the fact that Solidarity was as it was and not different.

[Question] Will this program really be supported by the influential forces in the party? The so-called conservative or hard-line forces have come strongly to the fore...

[Answer] They have come to the fore, but not strongly.

[Question] And now there is this "vetting" of party members. Will this not lead to a situation in which the reform-minded forces which have already been weakened by martial law will be weakened even further?

[Answer] No, there is no such danger. The influence of the conservative forces in Poland should not be exaggerated. The largest part of society wants reforms. Go out into the street and ask people what they think about economic reform, then you would hear.

[Question] When the economy is as it is, this is understandable.

[Answer] No, it isn't that understandable, because in the first phase the economic reforms will mean a reduction of living standards. We are indeed running into difficulties in the restructuring of the economy, but these are not due to influence from the conservatives. We are in the process of reducing the bureaucracy, the problem of unemployment has found its way onto the agenda, prices have risen. That is where the dangers lie.

[Question] But it is not only a question of economic reform; promises of continued democratization have also been made....

[Answer] The economic reform is the most important because it brings social reforms with it. I think that the Western press attaches too much importance to the so-called conservative wing. No, that danger is not that great. There are dangers that are greater.

[Question] You said that two months are needed to solve the trade union problem. What will be done if there has been no success in reaching some sort of agreement with Solidarity in that time? The same as with the Journalists' Association -- dissolve it and create a new one?

[Answer] I am not a prophet. I do not want to say anything about what will happen. We are now collecting views about the trade union's future. Of course, I have my own view, but I do not even reveal it to myself.

[Question] May I finally ask you a personal question? After your long career as a journalist what is your view of the dissolution of the Journalists' Association?

"That is another problem about which I have my private view," Rakowski said, adding after a pause, "In general I am always in favor of political solutions."

PRIMATE APPEALS FOR RETURN TO AUG 1980 SPIRIT

LD011418 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw: The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, has urged all Poles to return to the spirit of August 1980 in order to rediscover national concord. He was speaking during a mass celebrated by him in Warsaw's church of Saint Barbara. The concord expressed in August 1980 was, Monsignor Glemp declared, the only basis on which social reconciliation could be built in Poland.

The Polish primate also referred to John Paul II's planned visit to his homeland to coincide with the centennial celebrations of the Black Madonna of Jasna Gora. You wish the Holy Father to come, Monsignor Glomp said; he too wishes to come, and has a right to do so in as much as he is a Polish citizen. We are all awaiting him. We all want him to come, Monsignor Glomp said.

CARDINAL MACHARSKI RETURNS FROM VISIT WITH POPE

LD012248 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 1 Apr (PAP) -- The Krakow Metropolitan Cardinal Franciszek Macharski flew home today at the end of his three-day visit in Rome. On Tuesday the cardinal was received in audience by Pope John Paul II.

LECH WALESA SEES WIFE, CHILD IN OTWOCK 29 MAR

NC301157 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, the interned chairman of the suspended Solidarity independent union federation, yesterday saw his seventh child, two-month-old Maria Victoria, for the first time, informed sources said today.

Maria Victoria was baptized on March 21 in a Gdansk church, with a crowd of at least 10,000 people standing outside. Mr Walesa, who has been interned outside Warsaw since martial law went into effect on December 13, was refused permission to attend.

The child was born on January 27. Mr Walesa has not seen any member of his family for two-and-one-half months.

Maria Victoria was brought by her mother, Danuta Walesa, and her godfather, Father Henryk Jankowski, who is chaplain at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk. The three arrived yesterday at the house where Mr Walesa was being held, in Otwock, about 20 km (12 miles) southwest of Warsaw.

Mrs Walesa spent the night at the house, then left early today. Journalists were not able to speak to her.

JUDICIAL OFFICIALS EXPLAIN SOCIAL BEHAVIOR BILLS

LD012334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Representatives of the Ministry of Justice including Minister Sylwester Zawadzki and the commander in chief of the Citizens' Militia Maj Gen Jozef Bejm met journalists today. The packet of draft laws adopted by the Council of Ministers regarding the phenomena of social pathology were discussed. These are the draft laws on the treatment of persons who shirk work and study, on the treatment of juveniles threatened by demoralization, and on combatting alcoholism. There is a close link between these drafts and between the matters they are to regulate and it is essential that they be presented to the Sejm not as individual draft laws but as a whole package, regulating these matters in an overall manner.

Bills Further Described

LD020914 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Apr (PAP) -- Today, shortly after adoption by the Council of Ministers of a package bill concerning phenomena of social pathology, the Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki, Deputy Justice Minister Maria Regent-Lechowicz, and People's Militia chief commandant general Jozef Bejm met here with journalists.

Speaking about the proposed procedure on handling cases of work or school evasion by citizens, Mrs. Regent-Lechowicz said that it will apply to persons who have come of age, up to the age of 45. The bill envisages two stages of the procedure. As the first stage, the persons concerned will be obliged to register with the appropriate administrative authority. Among persons who can be exempt from the obligation will be women rearing children, disabled persons and pensioners. Persons will be assisted in finding jobs or vocational training. As the second stage of the procedure, those who refuse to avail themselves of the assistance offered will have their names placed on the list of persons who dodge work or school. In exceptional cases, those persons may be ordered to take up work, but the conception adopted does not infringe principles contained in international agreements ratified by Poland. Worth mentioning is the fact that the bill admits the possibility of appeal from the decision of being placed on the list, to be lodged with the supreme administrative court.

SEJM DEPUTY CRITICIZES FARM PROPERTY LAW

AU011456 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 29 Mar 82 p 3

[Marek Kazimierzczuk interview with Bogdan Walerczyk, Sejm deputy, criticizing the Sejm law on farming property and listing the defects in Polish agriculture]

[Text] [Question] Do the laws passed by the Sejm today satisfactorily guarantee that peasant property will be preserved under our system, and do they fulfill the farmers' expectations?

[Answer] Including them in the Civil Code is a step forward. A farmer did not feel he was the legal owner of the land; a feeling of temporariness used to hang over him. This slowed down development and weakened his will to make improvements in his property and do long-term planning. The lack of stability in agricultural policy is one of the reasons behind the present crisis. I think that recording the question of the permanent existence of peasant property in the Civil Code alone is not a satisfactory guarantee. This is not what the rural areas expect. We demanded an amendment to the Constitution at the forum of the Sejm Agricultural Committee and of the ZSL Deputies' Club. I hope that this amendment will come in the end.

[Question] What other barriers besides political ones must we overcome in order to have enough food produce?

[Answer] In my opinion, we must change the structure of our agriculture. Up to now, we have concentrated on pigs in meat production. In the meantime, pig breeding has become economically unjustifiable under our conditions. For pigs compete against man, because protein is necessary to fatten them up, the same protein man consumes. Pigs are fed with grain, potatoes and imported fodder. It is said in rural areas that pigs are a risky proposition, and they are indeed. We are promoting pig breeding when we do not have our own fodder base. The Danes, for examples, can afford to do so because they have a developed fodder industry which makes use of the riches of the sea. We, however, should concentrate on cattle breeding. Queen Bona of Poland knew already that Poland has the best conditions for this. Poles like ham and pork schnitzels, but beef is not any worse. We cannot afford to breed pigs the way we are doing so today.

[Question] Farmers are accused of not understanding the country's difficult situation properly. We are threatened with bread shortage, and in the meantime the peasants are keeping grain in store. A grain loan will not bring the expected results. Why?

[Answer] Farmers are keeping wheat for fodder. A porker ought to have 200kg of protein food, but there is a shortage of it. Farmers receive 60kg of concentrate instead. I ought to add that pig breeding has ceased to be attractive with today's prices, and in a few months time we will offer a serious drop in procurement. We are pointing this out, but there is nothing the government can do about it because there is no fodder and, as we all know, Poland has been refused foreign credit for this purpose.

So we are going to have trouble with meat. And grain? People are exchanging their excess money for goods in the cities and buy various things, some of which are not really necessary. So why should a farmer get rid of his goods? Grain represents goods.

[Question] Tied sales are being introduced in rural areas, and farmers may also buy attractive goods.

[Answer] No tied sales were introduced at all in Poznan Voivodship because we thought it unnecessary. A prosperous farmer is not particularly interested in them because he generally has everything already, while a poor farmer will not take advantage of this possibility of purchasing because his production is small.

[Question] How much time do we need for our agriculture to stand on its feet under favorable conditions and assure us plenty of food produce?

[Answer] That is a very difficult question to answer. Many factors influence good farming. Machines and fertilizers are not everything; the land has to be prepared. We have had unsolved problems with water for years. Drainage costs money, as we all know, and we do not know when we will succeed in making the most important investments in this area. Today in our fields, the yield per hectare is around 24 quintals, whereas we must achieve 30 quintals to satisfy our needs. One thing is encouraging in the current, so difficult situation -- there is beginning to be a lack of jobs in the cities. So there will be no more flow of people from the rural areas into the cities. There is hope that even the smallest scrap of land will be farmed. Nevertheless, the key to richness in land produce is a stable agricultural policy.

ZSL PLENUM RESOLUTION AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR WRON

LD011246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The Seventh ZSL Supreme Committee Plenum has adopted a resolution during debates in Warsaw in which, recognizing the necessity of introducing martial law, it confirms support for the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] and the will expressed by it to create conditions for the restoration of calm and social harmony, for profound economic reforms and for the continuation of renewal and the development of socialist democracy.

The document stresses that one of the basic conditions for lifting Poland from the economic crisis is the creation of a modern, well equipped and efficiently serviced agriculture, which will ensure self-sufficiency in feeding our country.

ROUNDUP OF PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES 2 APRIL

Morawski, Porebski at Meeting

LD012022 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] A regional session of the aktiv of the party audit commissions of six voivodships in southwest Poland -- Wroclaw, Walbrzych, Legnica, Jelenia Gora, Opole and Leszno -- has met in Wroclaw. The session, which was chaired by the chairman of the Central Audit Commission, Kazimierz Morawski, was attended by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship committee in Wroclaw. It was stressed during the discussion that the inspirational and controlling functions of the party during the present difficult sociopolitical and economic conditions ought to contribute to strengthening the ranks of the PZPR and to an increase in activity by party members.

Romanik at Piotrkow Factory

LD011422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Jerzy Romanik, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Committee Mining Commission met today in Piotrkow Trybunalski with the party aktiv of the Pioma mining machinery factory, the largest enterprise in the town.

During the discussion, problems of work of the basic party cells in light of the resolutions of the seventh Central Committee plenum were raised. Also discussed were the most important trends in present party work the subject of the ideological declaration. "What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Heading?" and a discussion on the subject of the future shape of the trade unions.

There was much discussion on economic matters, both at factory level and at national level, arising from the economic reform. The meeting was attended by representatives of party and administrative authorities from Piotrkow and the voivodship.

Siwak at Poznan Factory

LD020154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] During a meeting yesterday with the party aktiv of the work force of the Hipolit Cegielski metallurgical plant in Poznan, Albin Siwak stated that it is a good thing that the draft ideological and policy declaration entitled "What Are We Fighting For and Where Are We Going?" has generated such interest. This is material for discussion. The party, through its primary organizations, is currently shaping the final form of this document.

During the meeting, in which representatives from other large factories in Poznan also participated, the most important issues of party work and ways to practically implement the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the resolutions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum were also discussed.

IDEOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL CONFERENCE MEETS 2 APR

Proposed at Fourth Plenum

LD012218 Warsaw PAP in English 2056 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 1 Apr (PAP) -- A two-day national ideological and theoretical party conference is due to convene on April in the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The proposal to prepare such a conference was put forward in the resolution adopted by the 4th PZPR Central Committee Plenum last October.

The same plenum set up a commission for working out a long-term programme of the party. One of the objectives of the present conference is to discuss issues connected with this.

Jaruzelski Attends

LD020926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] A national party ideological-theoretical conference began shortly after 1000 in the PZPR Central Committee Building. The conference will discuss matters connected with consolidating the party's ideological and organizational unity and the ideological-educational activity of the PZPR in the present situation.

The conference constitutes an important forum for discussion on the contents of the draft ideological-programmatic declaration: What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Going?

Members of the party leadership, the first secretaries and secretaries dealing with propaganda matters at the voivodship committees of the party, members of Central Committee commissions, representatives of the large industrial enterprises and representatives of the world of learning from all over the country are attending the conference.

The conference participants were greeted by the first secretary of the party Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski, on behalf of the Central Committee Politburo and secretariat.

REPORTAGE ON ZSMP ACTIVITIES, BACKGROUNDAgricultural Role Discussed

LD011934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] A national meeting of young farmers and activists from the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] was held in Warsaw. The discussion emphasized that the prime issue is to ensure the on-time delivery of production means necessary for the proper run of spring field work. At the same time members of the ZSMP who live in the countryside should see to it in their daily work that whatever agriculture can obtain from industry should be used most effectively. However, it does not alter the fact that the industry must fulfill its obligations toward the food economy. One of the main conditions for effective activity of the ZSMP is to ensure practical chances for the younger generation to participate in the country's socio-political life.

It has been decided to help the youth in their start in life, in their efforts to improve vocational qualifications, and living conditions, and access to education and culture.

Attending the meeting were: Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the party Central Committee; Ryszard Nowak, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee; representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy; and establishments serving agriculture.

The meeting was chaired by Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Central Board of the ZSMP.

ZSMP Organ Resumes

LD011300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The first edition following an interval of the WALKA MOŁODYCH weekly, organ of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, will appear on 4 April.

A decision has been taken concerning the (?publication) of other press titles including ANTENA, PRZEGLĄD TECHNICZNY, MAGAZYN HUTNICZY, SYGNALY and METALWOIEC.

YOUTH DAILY DISCUSSES STUDENT UNION ERRORS

AU011527 Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 29 Mar 82 p 5

[K. Zaczekiewicz report: "What May Be Done, What Can Be Done and What Must Be Done"]

[Text] The positive activities and errors made by the socialist union of Polish Students on 13 December 1981, the reactions of academic circles to the organization's suspension and later reinstatement, the methods whereby the organization should achieve credibility and trust from young people and teaching echelons, and the minister of science, higher education and technology's instructions as to how student organizations should act during martial law were basic problems discussed by representatives of college councils of the Socialist Union of Polish Students from all over Poland on Saturday, 27 March at the Warsaw club "Stodola."

The following are some of the organization's errors between its third congress and its suspension:

A lack of consistency in implementing the tasks set out by the congress, not publicizing the organization's program enough, the infringement of program principles by some of the organization's cells and an inability to work out an agreement with other organizations in colleges.

The following were recognized as positive activities by the organization during the same period:

Supporting rational changes in the constitutional legal order, making its own proposals on how to solve problems, consistently supporting the line of agreement (concerning the nation on a smaller scale and in school on a larger scale), fighting for the autonomy of colleges and working for the sake of defending students' interests (grant aid and cultural and tourist activity).

The suspension of the organization met with two different reactions from the aktivi: Some of them regarded it as an act of betrayal by the authorities, while others regarded it as a chance for the organization to gain credibility. The union's reinstatement abolished the vacuum or the political and social hiatus which existed in colleges. At last, some sort of student representation toward the authorities emerged.

The union is encountering numerous problems under the present conditions, such as a considerably lower number of members and activists, a lack of acceptance by students and teaching echelons, a general negative attitude toward it and discouragement to undertake any form of political activity among academic circles.

At the same time, the Socialist Union of Polish students' essential task is to work out (by means of the unchanged decisions of the third congress) an interesting program which could gain the organization the trust of students.

The union's prime duty is to defend and represent the general interests of students, then to solve important problems facing students (finding graduates employment, helping young student married couples, increasing the level of medical services and so on) and, finally, to start discussions on the subject of the union's future and that of the student movement in general.

Representatives of the Socialist Union of Polish Students are to present their views on the bill on the employment of graduates before the Friday meeting of the Council of Ministers, which will examine the document. In the future, the union wants to set up its own employment agency, "absolvent" work cooperatives, vacation work agencies and so on. There are many kinds of proposals concerning social and living matters, and their fulfillment is, quite simply, essential in order to create chances for students to earn good money and, above all, not to disrupt their studies.

The many controversies raised by those taking part resulted in the instructions issued by the minister of science, higher education and technology, which in the opinion of many representatives of the college councils have threatened the union's self-dependence, which is statutorily guaranteed. The issue of a rector's supervision and the appointment by him of a guardian over the organization turned out to be particularly prone to discussion. A similar step by the minister may be recognized as acting in the best of intentions in order to help college councils gain credibility, or as a vote of no confidence in the Socialist Union of Polish Students.

Practice will show what the concrete aims behind the ministry's decisions were.

POZNAN SALVATION COMMITTEES HOLD MEETING

LD012232 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The first meeting of chairmen of civic committees of national salvation has been held in Poznan with the attendance of Lt Gen Tadeusz Krepski, commander of the air force and member of the Military Council of National Salvation. The organizers, chairmen and members of 65 civic committees of national salvation from Poznan Voivodship took part in the meeting. They include PZPR members, members of other political parties, people with no party affiliations, Catholic activists and workers, peasants and veterans. The discussion was characterized by a concern for the fate of the country and regional matters. The first results in solving the most difficult problems regarding one's place of dwelling and work were discussed.

PLANNING COMMISSION REVIEWS STATE OF ECONOMY

LD012132 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Apr (PAP) -- The government Planning Commission has produced a new version of the report on the state of the economy and is finishing work on the programme for overcoming the crisis. The first report on the state of the economy presented at the 9th PUWP Congress was based essentially on an analysis of phenomena set off by the erroneous economic policy of the 1970s, and merely signalled the deterioration of the situation following events in the country after August 1980.

The new version of the report shows the consequences of the process of economic anarchization, spanning the period from August to December, and recalls all actions by Solidarnosc which contributed to the deepening of the crisis. The sudden shortening of the worktime, excessive growth of wages and social benefits not matched by commodity supplies, strikes and tensions lowering labour productivity and disturbing the pace of production have decisively put off the prospect of overcoming the crisis.

The report states that the government, by all available means, is striving to stop as speedily as possible the to date downward trend to achieve a revival of the economy in the second half of this year at the latest, by own efforts and resources, as well as with the aid of socialist countries.

Appropriate steps in this direction will be set out in the government programme for overcoming the crisis and economic stabilisation, which is being brought up to date. In spite of first signs of recovery, the regression expressed by further drop of production has not been halted. The effects of economic restrictions initiated by the United States are beginning to show.

The crisis phenomena in the economy effect really pushed it back to the level recorded in 1973-74. In terms of the number of housing units built annually, we are now at the level of the year 1967. Only as far as the volume of consumption is concerned, the slump is not that significant and corresponds to the level recorded in 1978, due largely to credits taken abroad and curtailment of investing. According to the new version of the programme, industrial production equivalent to the volume recorded before the crisis could be attained within the next 3-4 years. In this area, hopes are pinned on the first results of the economic reform, as well as changes to the directions of economic cooperation and the deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

FOOD SUPPLIES TO BE MAINTAINED AT CURRENT LEVEL

LD011810 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Supplies to the domestic market of meat, meat products and other staple foods will be maintained at the present level in the second quarter of this year.

A certain improvement in supplies to the domestic market of milk and various dairy products, not including butter, is expected. There will be slightly more flour and grain products than at the same time last year. Cigarette supplies will also increase compared to the second quarter of 1981. PAP obtained this information from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy.

ECONOMIST: DEBTS MUST RISE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

LD011520 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 1 Apr 82

["Sovereignty Does Not Mean Autarchy" -- PAP headline]

[Text] "Actually the biggest problem of Polish economy is to have such a production output, technical and qualitative level as to become an indispensable and desired partner for others," stated a prominent economic commentator, Zygmunt Szeliga, in the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA today.

"Debts are not the misfortune of Poland of the early 1980s.

"Every politician and economist in Poland (and not only in Poland) knows that in the next 3 or 4 years Poland's debts must inevitably rise to 40-45 billion and maybe even up to 50 billion dollars (overall in the capitalist and socialist currencies), and simultaneously Poland has a chance to regain a substantial part of her sovereignty.

"No matter how paradoxically it may sound, the road to regaining economic sovereignty means not decreasing but increasing Poland's debts. This is perfectly well understood by presumably all the economic circles in the West, which also know that Poland's economic sovereignty lies both in their interest and the interest of world economy.

"One can only feel sorry that a part of these circles, while understanding all this, is guided in their practical activity -- for the time being, at least -- by political reasons and emotions and not cool calculation," noted RZECZPOSPOLITA.

COMMENTARY ON PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC REFORM

LD012200 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Apr (PAP) -- Poland's economic reform is being put into practice under extremely difficult conditions, additionally aggravated in the first quarter of this year by economic sanctions imposed by the U.S. and some Western states. Therefore, both structural dependences of Polish economy (for instance imported materials account for 60 percent of supplies in industry) and the necessity of repaying credits and interests under penalty of breaking talks on further rescheduling of debts, and finally the fulfillment of the superior aim, i.e. counteracting the negative effects of winter, required many operative decisions sometimes not very consistent with the principles of the reform.

This initial assessment should also take into account the situation of enterprises themselves which was accompanied by drastic shortages of materials, raw materials, etc.

All this, however, does not change the fact that some attitudes to economic mechanism introduced by the reform must arouse apprehension. The above mentioned circumstances served in too many cases as a peculiar screen behind which enterprises tried to exploit the principles of economic reform for satisfying their particular interests. They tried too often to sidestep the need to improve the organization of work, rationalize employment and cut costs.

Such a situation led straight to pushing up prices. The problem is quite serious if we take into account the fact that when the reform was being introduced the rise in prices of market goods was predicted at some 60 percent, while in practice that index is much higher.

It seems that the question of money exchange rates requires a thorough analysis. The difference in the exchange rate for purchased raw materials (50 zlotys to a dollar) and for exported goods (80 to 1) unfortunately encourages the export of goods with a very low degree of processing.

Introducing the economic reform is a long-range process. One should neither overestimate the disadvantages therefore, which have occurred nor ignore them. The system of analyses and assessments for putting the reform into life organized according to the schedule of the government's work will be employed as of this April. This will be a scientific system of collecting information and analyses which will make it possible to establish whether the new principles of management are being put into life and whether executive regulations correspond to the intentions of the reform. The system of reform analyses will also assess its economic effects and suggest corrections.

WORK SAFETY DISCUSSED BY MINING COUNCIL

LD012224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Problems concerning work safety and hygiene at mining enterprises last year, and also matters concerning health protection for miners, were the main topic discussed by the State Mining Council. Also a report on the operation of mining offices, and the council's program for this year were examined.

TWO PILOTS HIJACK PLANE TO VIENNA 1 APRIL

LD012134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Today, a Polish aircraft AN-2 was hijacked from Krakow Airport to Vienna by two pilots, Andrzej Malec and Jerzy Czerwinski, who had their families on board. The pilots also forced aircraft engineer Boleslaw Wrona to participate in the escape. According to Western agencies the engineer demanded to be returned home immediately. Polish authorities requested the Austrian Government to extradite the fugitives and return the aircraft.

Intensive investigation into the affair is in progress.

FIGURES GIVEN ON JAN-MAR 'PROFITEERING' OFFENSES

LD272200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice during the period 1 Jan-20 Mar the courts have sentenced more than 1,800 persons for profiteering offenses. This is twice as many as during the corresponding period of preceeding years.

Sentences for hoarding goods by sales personnel constitute a preponderant majority in this group of offenses.

MILITARY COURTS SENTENCE MARTIAL LAW OFFENDERS

AU301655 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 24 Mar 82 p 7

['SF' report: "Communique From the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Excerpts] Combatting and preventing criminal offenses in the armed forces, strengthening law and order and publicizing the law in military centers belong to the basic tasks of military prosecuting bodies. This traditional area of activity has been considerably widened during martial law, for the military prosecutors have been entrusted with investigating civilians who have committed criminal offenses which hit at the basic interests of the state. Persons undergoing service in militarized work plants and institutions have also come under the jurisdiction of military judicial bodies.

Acting on a wide front in the battle for improving security and public order in the country, military prosecutors' offices commenced summary proceedings against over 70 persons last week, of whom the overwhelming majority had been held temporarily. Indictments against 58 persons were referred to military courts under summary jurisdiction. Military courts sentenced 38 persons and dismissed the case of one person.

Among the proceedings recently commenced in military prosecutors' offices are cases against the following persons:

Jerzy Bialas, employed at the medical academy in Poznan, is suspected of having distributed handouts on the streets of the city containing false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances and inciting people to take part in protest actions;

Artur Pregowski and Andrzej Pienkowski, pupils at secondary schools in Warsaw, and Tomasz Zawadzki, an employee at the medical industry supply headquarters in Warsaw, are suspected of having thrown from the roof of the "Wisla" movie theater many leaflets containing false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances and inciting people to oppose the prevailing legal order;

Marian Kozielski, a student at the Jagiellonian University and a member of the suspended Independent Students Union, is suspected of having organized and led a criminal union in Nowy Targ whose tasks consisted of disseminating false information about the sociopolitical situation in the country, and in addition to this, he is suspected of having, together with other persons, publicly insulted and derided the executive authorities of the Polish People's Republic, and of lending support to fascism by handing out swastikas.

Last week, military courts sentenced the following people, among others:

Tadeusz Baranowski, an employee of the communal building enterprise in Nowa Ruda, was sentenced by the Silesian Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and 3 months, and loss of civic rights for 3 years for crossing the Polish-Czech border without the necessary permit;

Alfred Sadzik, a Polish State Railroad employee at Kedzierzyn-Kozle, was sentenced under normal jurisdiction by the Opole Military Garrison Court to deprivation of freedom for 1 year, conditionally suspended for 2 years, plus a fine of Z5,000, for showing up for work at a militarized work institution in a drunken state, which rendered him unfit to perform his duties.

From an analysis made at the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office of the offenses by civilians which were recorded during the existence of martial law, it emerges in particular that 44 percent of the persons accused were suspected of having committed an offense against the state. Over 17 percent were suspected of illegally possessing weapons, almost 9 percent were suspected of shirking their duty while undergoing service at a militarized plant or institution, 7 percent were suspected of illegally crossing the national frontier and over 6 percent were suspected of burglary and robbery. Over 60 percent of these offenders are young, under 30 years old. The majority of them, over 52 percent in fact, have secondary higher education. Former Solidarity members against the state, and former members of various illegal organizations account for almost 85 percent of the persons responsible for these crimes.

TRYBUNA LUDU CALLS FOR PZPR-SOCIETY DIALOGUE

LD311506 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Mar (PAP) -- "Personally, I would have the biggest grudge against the former ruling team in our country just for the fact that they treated the process of socialist building, the social striving for material well-being, as something easy to achieve," Professor Adolf Dobieszewski said in an article for TRYBUNA LUDU today.

"Yet, the error of presenting society with a vision of easy well-being was committed not only by the pre-August politicians; that same rule was followed by Solidarnosc leaders, who -- with a nonchalance characteristic of the previous team -- were going to build 'the second Japan'.

"Hence, Solidarnosc relied on the social consciousness which had been molded earlier and provided that everything might be attained shortly and without effort. Solidarnosc leaders then could shake hands with the previous team as they, likewise, disregarded the social cost in the sphere of consciousness, and for the sake of their own goals, they were exploiting the natural human tendency to turn to him who offers an opportunity for a prompt and easy social and civilization promotion. And, of course, there were many to believe them when they said 'the communists did not manage to do that, but we certainly will'.

"It turned out that they could not succeed," Professor Dobieszewski remarked.

Professor Dobieszewski added that "obviously, this also concerns party members, since -- in my opinion -- the state of consciousness of party members is not much different from the state of social consciousness in general.

"The party alone cannot lead the country out of the crisis. The programme and mobility are necessary for the party itself so that its members can grow self-confident.

"So, the question of opening a dialogue with entire society is the basic issue, because the party should not be concerned exclusively with its own self. (...) From all the hardships which struck the party just like the rest of society, the party must get out together with the latter.

"The party can most effectively restore people's confidence in itself by activating society and radically enhancing its participation in exercising authority and in economic and social institutions.

"One cannot be activated through appeals, but the goal can be attained by offering him a say in decision-making. Then responsibility can also be demanded," Professor Dobieszewski said in conclusion.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON 'IDEOLOGICAL CONFRONTATION'

LD302200 Warsaw PAP in English 2052 GMT 30 Mar 82

["Ideological Confrontation and Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (PAP) -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today published an extensive article headlined "Poland in Strategy and Tactics of Ideological Confrontation". Excerpts follow:

"In the second half of the 1970s specialists of Western political centres decided that out of European socialist states Poland was most susceptible to co-ordinated actions of capitalist states primarily because of lack of results in meeting consumer aspirations of the Polish society which were aroused in the early 70's and also because of divergencies between the proclaimed programme and the socio-economic practice which might breed anti-state and anti-party sentiments in a part of the society."

"From the point of view of the effectiveness of the Western policies Poland also had other advantages such as its growing economic dependence on Western banks, strong position of the church, and also more frequent than in other socialist states contacts of the population with foreign milieus, including foreigners of Polish origin, especially in West Germany, Great Britain and the U.S."

"The favourable conditions and a situation conducive to political activity aimed at changing the principle of the socialist system in Poland were perceived on the one hand by foreign anti-communist centres, and on the other by those forces, groups and individuals in Poland who dreamt about an internal counter-revolution, liquidating the communist party and taking over power from that party."

"The substantial and methodical support of Western subversive centres was connected with a concrete activity of opposition groups in Poland."

"Workers' protest against distortions in August 1980 changed social conditions for actions of opposition groups in Poland. With the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members, the KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland] members, etc, aligning themselves to Solidarnosc, the situation became unfavourable for the authorities for two reasons at least:"

First, every opinion critical of an adviser or member of Solidarnosc because of his anti-state activity immediately was taken as an attack of the [word indistinct] totalitarian authorities against the union."

"Second, open opposition activity of such groups as the KSS-KOR and KPN created an atmosphere of impunity, signalled, in a way, alleged helplessness of state authorities and gave the sense of certitude to all those who organized an anti-Soviet, anti-party and anti-government campaign."

"The introduction of martial law solved a number of issues. The presence and activity of soldiers and conducive to reviving the line of honest speaking and acting and will certainly help all those who want the wellbeing of our socialist motherland and wish it well."

TRYBUNA LUDU EXAMINES PAST CRISES, CHANGES

LD010942 Warsaw PAP in English 0844 GMT 1 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Apr (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries an extensive article headlined "Traps of Life Without Ideology" excerpts:

"The basis of each of the great crises in the history of People's Poland (in 1956, 1970 and 1980) was the economic collapse.

"A peculiar feature of the present crisis consists in the fact that it takes place primarily in the sphere of social consciousness. It is exactly in this area that all other tensions accumulated stemming not only from errors committed in the 1970s but also from the mistakes made in earlier periods of history of People's Poland.

"The area of the consciousness affected most severely by the crisis is doubtless the attitude towards the political system of a socialist state. This concerns especially the thesis about the necessity of performing the leading role in the state by the workers' party which was supplanted by the concept of 'free play' of political forces, or other concepts, in the consciousness of many milieux.

"A paradoxical juxtaposition of elements coming from the two different ideological systems, peculiar to socialism and peculiar to capitalism took place in the consciousness of a considerable part of the society. The society selectively took the following values from each of these systems: affirmation of attractive social goals from each of these systems: affirmation of attractive social goals from the socialist system and affirmation of solutions in political and economic life, that is "instruments" for attaining social objectives from the capitalist system. Only that these instruments are made to attain goals different than the socialist ones.

"The threat that this state of consciousness of a part of our society poses is of a special kind," TRYBUNA LUDU continued. "It is a threat to the socialist system because it can turn into frustration and aggression against the socialist state and can be easily used by internal and external opponents of Poland and socialism.

"What conditions should be satisfied to change this state paralyzing the possibilities of getting out of the crisis?", the paper asks.

"Those who are sceptical of the mechanisms of the socialist political system can only be convinced by such its practical functioning which reflects the general principles and definite formal and legal regulations which determine democracy.

"Although it seems that practice rather than ideological activity will decide the directions of transformations in social consciousness, this does nothing to change the fact that never before in the history of People's Poland ideological activity had to fulfill such an important role nor was it faced with such responsible tasks as it now is.

"The success of the struggle for social consciousness will be determined by results of the political and socio-economic practice as well as ideological activity. But in the present situation one can hardly overestimate the sense of direct ideological counter-offensive towards anti-socialist conceptions," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

ARMY COLONEL WRITES ON ORIGINS OF KPN

LD012112 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Apr (PAP) -- Discussing the origin of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), its motives of action and aims of that organization an army politologue, Colonel Julian Sokol told a PAP reporter that "the conditions of setting up the KPN and next its activity qualify it as a parafascist organization, referring to the most reactionary wing of the underground movement during the Nazi occupation and immediately after the liberation.

The KPN organizational structures had already existed and operated abroad in many Western states before they were set up in Poland. For there used to function and still are functioning branches of an anti-communist, terrorist and strictly controlled by the CIA and FBI "fighting organization -- free Poland" led from the U.S. by K.Z. Hanff, a former employee of the Abwehr. He can certainly be called a "godfather" of the KPN. In my opinion the setting up and the activity of that organization is the greatest political provocation ever made against the socialist community after the World War II.

The programme of that organization was based on bringing about the destruction of our political system with brutal methods and replacing it with an authoritarian political system of a parafascist orientation.

The authors of this programme, its executors, intended to take over power in Poland, turning this country into a detonator of a world crisis, a launch pad for actions against the USSR and a base for destroying the socialist community.

Now the facts: With about 1,500 members at the peak of its activity, the Confederation of Independent Poland was preparing an armed coup. This is evidenced by the creation, especially in the southern regions of the country, of clandestine terrorist groups ready at a battle-cry to organize armed fighting.

KPN activists, well prepared for Mafia-style work, were infiltrating the Solidarnosc structures, becoming the union's advisers, experts, frequently also heads of particular units and cells.

Following the establishment of Solidarnosc, "the confederates" declared in numerous statements that they would not cooperate with this union because its programme was not radical enough. Only some time later, when the extremist groupings in this workers movement gained the upper hand over common sense, their reciprocal love was born.

Instructed and trained by KPN specialists, Solidarnosc and Independent Student Association cadre staffers were the organizers of so-called "converging March" which, luckily, owing to the firm stand of the authorities, did not take place. There were more similar attempts, for example, the Solidarnosc Mazowsze chapter's call for seizing the Radio and Television Committee building with the help of armed groups.

There was also another important line of KPN work -- that in favour of foreign centers, said Colonel Julian Sokol.

For instance, let's take the contents of letters sent by KPN bosses to Polish Emigre Center IV Stockholm controlled by American intelligence services. In these letters, they were asking for instructions as well as promising to give their patrons the information they needed within 48 hours.

The KPN conceptions envisaged a politically extremely dangerous plan for dismantling the socialist state. They also included strictly [word indistinct] activity in favour of the NATO states which was not done for free, stated the colonel in conclusion.

SPD SUPPORTING SOLIDARITY GROUPS IN FRG

LD310910 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 31 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Mar (PAP) -- In a commentary headlined "Peculiar Auction-Bidding", the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, inter alia:

Many facts which occurred in the last few days make one wonder whether at least a part of the SPD politicians and activists has not become involved in a peculiar auction bidding with the right aimed against the vital interests of our country, against consolidation of law and social agreement in Poland.

"From our point of view, the motives inspiring certain SPD politicians are not all important. There might be tactical considerations -- the using of the 'Polish card' in the internal election game or an attempt to prevent others from playing that card alone. "But the effect of undertakings launched by the SPD in North Rhineland Westphalis is unambiguous and amounts to supporting all attempts by groups calling themselves 'Solidarnosc foreign representation' to organise and engage in public activity in the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Therefore it is beyond any doubts that Polish matters are being used as a card in a game, turning them into a mere tool or instrument."

"This hardly helps to boost the credibility of certain SPD politicians as partners to a dialogue with Poland the need of which has been declared on many occasions," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in conclusion.

DEPUTY MINISTER SEES CHANCE FOR CSCE PROCESS

AU011702 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Jaroslaw Zukowicz interview with Jozef Wiejacz, chairman of the Polish delegation to the Madrid meeting and deputy minister of foreign affairs: "There Is a Chance for Continuing the CSCE Process" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe encompasses all major spheres of relations among states. It implies the need to seek the settlement of pressing international problems and to take steps aimed at detente, at deepening cooperation among states, and at consolidating peace among peoples. While signing it on 1 August 1979, the leaders of the 35 states of Europe and North America resolved that the process initiated in Helsinki must continue in the exchanges of opinions by the CSCE, in the sphere of improving mutual relations and strengthening security. That is the purpose of the meetings of representatives of the states participating in the CSCE. After Belgrade, the present Madrid meeting is the focus of public attention. It is the more natural that, while fostering distrust and seeking a confrontation, adherents of cold war policy hampered the implementation of the program for the last talks, which should have dealt with the methods and forms of materializing the detente process.

[Question] Comrade Minister, before 13 December, NATO countries qualified the situation in Poland as our country's internal affairs, but at the Madrid meeting they tried to give it an international aspect. The campaign launched by them to block the talks was full of attacks, slander and accusations against Poland, as well as against the USSR and other socialist countries. Thus the situation of Polish representatives was rather difficult. Did our delegation, in your opinion, succeed in giving the proceedings a direction consistent with the CSCE spirit?

[Answer] Indeed, the Madrid meeting was a very difficult one. Our delegation's task was to resist the attempts to interfere in our country's internal affairs and to prevent the meeting from being frustrated. I think both tasks were accomplished in the best way possible in the current international situation. The difficulties that beset the Madrid meeting had their source in the deteriorating East-West relations, and not in the so-called Polish issue which the United States and its NATO allies sought to use as a motive to frustrate the meeting and even to break off the CSCE process. As is known, those intentions failed. We resisted the attempts to use Polish affairs as a pretext to increase tensions. We showed the essence and goals of the global policy pursued by the United States, that influenced the positions of many delegations. Along with our allies, we prevented the meeting from being turned into some kind of "special session" devoted to Poland. A calmer and more constructive exchange of views came about in the last part of the negotiations, and although that did not bring the meeting to unequivocally positive result, it may augur well for the future. At any rate, there is still a change for a positive result of the meeting and for continuing the CSCE process, in which most participating states are interested. The adjournment of the proceedings is a normal procedural move applied many times previously. It took place at the time scheduled and in a way allowing for cautious optimism.

[Question] Did the last meeting make progress concerning the means to foster confidence? What are the positions of the socialist states and the NATO countries in this matter? Has the compromise draft presented by neutral states on 16 December 1981 a chance for success?

[Answer] In the atmosphere of distrust, which, unfortunately, is now prevailing in East-West relations, it is difficult to speak about real progress. Poland and other socialist countries consider that the military means of fostering confidence can and should provide a sphere for international cooperation in which progress is both possible and necessary. This is why we consistently endeavor to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. At its first stage, that conference would deal primarily with that problem. Also, the NATO countries have declared their interest in such a conference and in approving, in Madrid, appropriate powers for that conference. However, they lack the political goodwill to agree upon the substance of such powers and to define the sphere necessary to apply those means. That must be a sphere taking into account the interests of equal security for all countries participating in the CSCE process.

The draft final document, presented by neutral and nonaligned countries, has been unanimously adopted in Madrid as a basis for further accord. Thus its chance is significant. It depends on the general international situation. After all, that is what every international conference, and thus also the Madrid meeting, depends on. I would like to believe that that situation will develop favorably. In that case it will be easy to settle those few problems which still remain open in the draft final document.

[Question] I regard as an asset the fact that the meeting has been prevented from being frustrated and the CSCE process from being broken off, and that views were partially exchanged in a business-like manner before the meeting was adjourned. As evolution is also to be noted in the position of many Western states. Under U.S. pressure, they touched upon various aspects of the internal affairs of Poland and other socialist states, but at the same time, like the socialist states, favored progress in the meeting proceedings.

In other terms, as time passed there were ever more states representing the view that, notwithstanding the aggravated international situation, dialogue and cooperation, as important elements of the detente policy, must continue.

I am also of the opinion that the speeches delivered by our delegation and our meetings with the world press have dispersed many doubts concerning the developments in Poland, as well as to a significant extent shook propaganda schemes abundant in the West with regard to Poland.

However, it is to be admitted that, although the United States and NATO states did not succeed in breaking off or deforming the CSCE process, their posture did some harm. Above all, no final document has been adopted, although it was feasible. The confrontation posture taken by some Western delegations had to bring about polemics to the detriment of progress.

I would like to believe that the adjournment will be used for reflections that result in a more realistic and constructive attitude to tasks confronting the Madrid meeting on the part of the states which this time blocked progress in the proceedings.

DEPUTY MINISTER GWIAZDA ON TRADE WITH CEMA

AU011422 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23 Mar 82 p 6

[PAP Alicja Brys interview with Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade: "Assistance on Which We Can Count" -- Place and time not given]

[Text] Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade, gave a PAP reporter an interview on assistance granted to Poland in goods by the socialist countries.

[Question] Mr Minister, CEMA countries have recently given us specific economic assistance. What was characteristic of that assistance?

[Answer] The value of the assistance in goods undertaken by the socialist countries -- excepting the USSR -- totals R51.7 million and \$15 million. That assistance is either unrepayable or given within the framework of additional deliveries under commercial conditions at a value of R35.9 million.

[Question] What are our 1982 export and import turnovers with the USSR?

[Answer] There is a great lack of balance in our turnovers with the USSR. Our commodity deficit in trade with the USSR in 1982 amounts to R1.04 billion as compared with R1.18 billion in trade with payments area 1. Exports to the USSR will increase 13.3 percent compared with 1981 and imports will decline 2.3 percent.

The deliveries of fuel, raw and other materials for production decisively prevail in imports from the USSR. Their ratio should amount to 72.8 percent of all our imports. The value of those supplies -- R3.42 billion -- is sevenfold larger than that of Polish deliveries in the same group of commodities.

The supplies of Soviet consumer goods -- both farm produce and foodstuffs valued at about R12 million and manufactured goods valued at about R153 million -- amount to 3.4 percent of the total imports from the USSR.

Taking into account the 1982 deficit in commodity turnovers and the 1981 deficit in payments, by the end of 1982 Polish debts to the USSR are expected to total R2.7 billion, or 73.8 percent of the value of this year's export to the USSR.

Important to us is the fact that the Soviet Union has agreed to our repayments in two installments: our 1981 debts of R1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1982, and the 1982 debts in the first quarter of 1983.

[Question] How will the 1982 protocols be implemented?

[Answer] In implementing the 1982 protocols, the amount of imports -- and, consequently, also of turnovers -- will depend on our export abilities and on the attractiveness of our export supplies, particularly in the group of goods for investment purposes.

Of course, the amount of the planned exports of goods (and services) for investment purposes does not exhaust our possibilities. This particularly applies to construction and assembly services. The limited interest of our partners in increasing our services results from the decreased rates of investments in their countries.

Notwithstanding that, the 1982 exports of our goods and investment services should exceed the 1981 level.

I would like to emphasize that the observance of constant and long-term proportions in the structure of mutual turnovers is a specific feature of our goods exchanges with the European socialist countries, except the USSR. Particular pains have been taken to balance mutual supplies in the sphere of noninvestment goods such as raw and other materials for production, farm produce and foodstuffs and manufactured consumer goods. In 1982, imports of raw and other materials for production and of consumer goods, both farm produce, foodstuffs and manufactured goods, will exceed exports of these goods. The situation that has emerged in Poland in the recent 12 months or so shook our partners' confidence.

Our turnovers with the socialist countries will further increase in 1982. A particular increase is to be expected in imports. Talks on this subject are in progress with all our major partners in the socialist camp.

DELEGATE PROPOSES EAST-WEST SUMMIT AT UN TALKS

LD261554 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 26 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva, 26 Mar (PAP) -- The 37th session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe continues its debates in Geneva. Poland's representative Bogumil Sujka took the floor in the general debate yesterday.

He discussed the main lines of the commission's to-date activity and its role in developing East-West cooperation stating that, unfortunately, the negative influence of political factors on the commission's work has become ever more noticeable.

Poland's representative came out for convening all-European summit conferences on development of East-West cooperation in the field of power engineering and transport.

Bogumil Sujka also pointed to the fact that Poland, against which economic sanctions have been imposed, has a particular right to demand normalization of East-West trade. He also stressed the necessity of moving, to higher forms of cooperation postulating the introduction of facilities for developing industrial cooperation.

REPORTAGE OF DELEGATIONS IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

Orzechowski in Moscow

LD011814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Czeslaw Berenda report from Moscow]

[Text] A delegation of party workers on the ideological front has been staying in the Soviet Union beginning 29 March through today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation, which is headed by Marian Orzechowski, a Central Committee secretary, consists of: Walery Namiotkiewicz, head of the Ideological Department; and Edward Modzelewski and Michal Strzelecki, political employees of this department.

The Polish delegation familiarized itself with the experiences of the CPSU in ideological work. The PZPR delegation also had talks with Mikhail Zimyanin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also with representatives of the leaderships of the Propaganda Department, of the International Information Department, and of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the Central Committee.

The delegation also visited the Academy of Social Sciences and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee. They also visited Ulyanovsk, the place where Vladimir Lenin was born, where they acquainted themselves with the forms of the work of the oblast CPSU committee in that place and of the factory party organization active at the Ulyanovsk car factory.

Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee today met representatives of Polish academic youth studying in Moscow.

PZPR Delegations in GDR

LD012200 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin 1 Apr (PAP) -- A delegation of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Marian Wozniak, alternate member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary, arrived here today invited by the SED Central Committee. During a meeting with Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee discussed were the tasks of Poland and the GDR regarding their economic cooperation which stem from Monday's [29 Mar] talks held by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker.

The Polish delegation also met with Berharm Schuerer, alternate member of the Political Bureau of SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy prime minister and materials management minister.

Also today a meeting was held here by the co-chairmen of the Polish-GDR Committee for Cooperation in Economy, Science and Technology, Deputy Prime Ministers Andrzej Jedynek and Gerhard Weiss. The main topic of their talks were practical undertakings aimed at the implementation of joint decisions adopted during the Polist-GDR top-level talks on Monday.

Also discussed was the state of bilateral trade, [words indistinct] a number of measures were agreed on designed to speed up deliveries of those goods.

In order to [words indistinct] industrial decision-makers with capabilities and problems of the Polish industry and, basing on this knowledge, to define possible areas and [words indistinct] will come to Poland.

Wozniak in SFRY

LD261814 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 26 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Sapocinski]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Mar (PAP) -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak ended his visit to Belgrade today.

On Wednesday Marian Wozniak held talks with member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia's Central Committee Aleksander Grlickov and the LCY Central Committee Presidium Secretary Pavle Gazi. The to-date relations and cooperation between the PUWP and the LCY and Polish-Yugoslav relations in general, based, as it was stressed, on the principles of independence, equal rights, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, were positively assessed.

During his visit to Belgrade the PUWP Central Committee secretary met chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Polish-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Stojan Matkaliev.

The talks focused on economic issues, particularly those connected with economic systems. Discussions centred around planning methods and methods for control of self-governed enterprises applied in the socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on incentives mechanisms, etc. On his part, Marian Wozniak presented the assumptions of the economic reform in Poland. Much attention was paid to the possibilities of further development and the tightening of economic cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia, with emphasis on expanding and improving cooperation ties between industries in both countries.

Milewski Awards Le Duan

LD011414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] In the presidential palace in Hanoi today, Secretary General of the Vietnamese Communist Party Le Duan was presented with the (?great ribbon) of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic.

The decoration was awarded by the Council of State to mark the 75th birthday of the Vietnamese leader. The decoration was presented by Mirosław Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who has been participating -- at the head of a PZPR delegation -- in the just ended VCP congress.

Mirosław Milewski offered his best wishes to Le Duan and conveyed to him the congratulations and best wishes of First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski.

INTERNEE KURON ISSUES 'RESISTANCE' CALL

PM011517 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by interned Solidarity adviser and workers Defense Committee founder Jacek Kuron written in Bialoleka prison in February: "Proposals for Overcoming an Impossible Situation"]

[Text] 1 -- The state of our economy is beyond description. If you believe the perpetrators of the coup, who maintain that they acted to save the economy, you have to observe that the operation has been a success but that the patient died. According to a highly official report from the Central Statistical Office, production in January 1982, the first calm month in our war, was down 13.6 percent compared with production in January 1981, which was punctuated with strikes (five free Saturdays extorted) and 17.5 percent compared with December 1981, the first month of the war. If that continues we will sink below zero in a few months. Statistics can easily be improved. Will it also be possible to remedy the economy and contain its death throes? The answer to that question depends on how the causes of the catastrophe are interpreted. The causes which are usually put forward include the workers' low spirits, the suppression of information imposed by martial law and the Western sanctions. These three causes are so obvious that they conceal another one -- the most important one.

Our economy's disintegration does not date from December 1981 or from August 1980. Those who had the courage to speak were predicting it back in 1976. After August 1980 all competent people agreed that our social and economic life was mortally sick due to centralized management -- the only way of organizing social activity. The social forces had no influence on its running and its objectives. That was where the illness began. A reform of the economy and the state was to radically change that state of affairs.

However, since 13 December, whatever the Putschists say and indeed whatever their intentions, the country has been under military rule. That means that the whole of socioeconomic life is subject to the orders of a central general staff. The whole working population is forced to carry out orders and to make reports on the situation. That is probably a good method of waging a war but it is certainly the worst way of running social life.

The causes of the mortal sickness afflicting us have thus been accentuated to the point of caricature. Even if a miracle happened, if the Poles launched into frenzied work and Western credits reached the peaks of the Gierek era, the fruits would nonetheless be spoiled at a pace directly proportional to the militarization of our life.

A Conventional Occupation

2 -- Society is experiencing war. Those who declared it do not make much secret of waging it against society. Thanks to the Poles' extraordinary discipline we have so far avoided large-scale bloody confrontations. On the other hand we are living through a conventional occupation with censorship of correspondence, curfew, massive police raids, searches, arrests, military courts, collective responsibility and so forth. Terror, threats and desperate appeals for calm are the only language the government speaks.

What is it achieving by this and what can it achieve? Despair and hatred from all; fear and submission from some; determination and the will to fight from others. The government cannot count on frightened people: Their submission will last as long as the terror does. The determined people will struggle. They will struggle with more determination the fiercer the repression. The bankrupt economy will produce famine and poverty. That will swell the ranks of the determined people. The occupiers must not deceive themselves: The partitioning of Polish land has never been permanent. Partitioning does not destroy the social and economic fabric. Occupation does.

The references to the years immediately after the war are unfounded. At that time the communists proclaimed and partly implemented the program of the whole Polish democracy, the peasant party included. The country was rebuilt and the western territories developed. That is why, despite organized resistance, there was no state of war but, instead some considerable democratic freedoms.

The example of Hungary after 1956 is disastrous. That country had been bled and the men who began to rebuild social life there were not responsible for bleeding it.

Violence calls forth violence. The most impatient and hot-headed people will tend toward terror -- a weapon which cuts both ways. Terror produces terror but the spiral of terror cannot be stopped by terror. He who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

Miscalculation

3 -- The whole Soviet bloc has been deeply disturbed by the Polish events. The mortal illness to which I have referred is more advanced in Poland but it afflicts all the countries in the bloc. As the economy is modernized, society's aspirations and its participation in the international division of labor gradually increase. Arms requirements are forcing the socialist bloc countries to modernize their economies. In a sick organism, modernization involves massive investments while efficiency stagnates and hence falls. Hence the growing dependence on the West and increasingly acute social conflicts.

We know that war has been declared in Poland under pressure from the USSR. Those who hold that power have good reason to fear the Polish contagion. But they have clearly miscalculated. The sanctions have limited the possibilities of cooperation with the West without which the bloc's economy cannot function normally, the burden of increasingly costly armaments now being more than it can support.

The bankruptcy of the Polish economy removed an important link in the chain of the bloc's economic cooperation. The bloc countries are now obliged to help Poland. However they are scarcely capable of doing so. Their people are obliged to bear the burden of this aid -- a burden which is added to the burden of a crisis which is worsening anyway. Nonetheless, social patience has its limits and they are already perceptible.

4 -- Can Polish society wait for imperialism's death throes? The Czechoslovaks waited virtually until the end of the German occupation. But the war was then taking place -- not without their participation -- mainly outside their territory and everybody knew what the expected result was. At present the war, if there is a war, is being fought in Poland and imperialism's death throes are merely a forecast.

No appeal will be able to stop the young people who want to fight. Although it is effective enough to bar other forms of combat to them it will launch them into the blind alley of terrorism. No appeal will be able to reduce the despair and hatred -- that explosive mixture.

Poverty is the product of martial law, as is terror. A healthy society responds to the violence done to it and the poverty imposed on it by struggling. It can wage that struggle on different fronts. Today there is only one front. We are in Poland. History teaches us that in this country the oppressor only succeeds in establishing calm for the space of a generation by blood and destruction.

Calling on people to refrain from certain actions, and even the highest authorities are starting to do that, can only be effective if you show other ways of overcoming the crisis. However, the occupation has just ruled out any possibility of peaceful action. It has even destroyed the meaning of conscientious work. While the occupation continues, nobody has the power to guarantee peace in Poland. It can only be guaranteed either by the government, by reaching a compromise with society, or by society, by overthrowing the government. In the second case we will find ourselves face to face with Soviet military power.

The People United as Never Before

5 -- National accord is an essential precondition for peace. If it is to be achieved all the citizens must agree on at least some fundamental values and objectives. Since August 1980 the Polish people have been more united than ever before. Our problems stemmed from the Soviet threat which forced society to abandon an essential part of its aspirations. We quarreled over the extent and content of that part. We sought a compromise with the men who represent the USSR's interests in Poland.

For the sake of that compromise all Poles accepted the leading role played by those men in running the state. They merely asked to monitor their action and guarantee society real participation in the essential decisions. The USSR's men did not want a compromise. Instead of building a state with some degree of democracy at the head of the nation they destroyed the economy and the administration. After 13 December they completed their job by destroying all the necessary conditions for a social compromise.

That compromise, in other words a compromise between society and the men in power, is now even less possible than before 13 December. But if the occupation continues it will inevitably lead the government camp to disaster. If there are men in that camp with some awareness they will wonder whether initiating a compromise will not have equally tragic consequences for them. The question is not unfounded. Polish society has good reasons for calling the occupiers to account. But the Episcopate is advocating a compromise and it is a great authority in Poland. It will be supported by the majority of the Solidarity leadership, by men of science and culture and, in short, by all those whose voices count in Poland. An even more important point is that initiating a compromise would give the government camp a social mandate which it has lacked since 1956. That would certainly be a dangerous initiative, but the occupation is a suicidal act.

6 -- Massive and well-organized resistance is the Poles' only chance. Only such a movement can play a part in a compromise. Only such a movement can contain the wave of terrorism and reduce the risk of a Soviet intervention should the absence of a compromise initiative spark off the inevitable social explosion. The occupier's strength lies in his ability to disorganize society and to rapidly deploy small units of soldiers to restore peace. Thus, unlike the period before August 1980, we must now rally round a central core and show absolute discipline toward it. An effective information network must be organized in the knowledge that it might be blocked at the decisive moment. The movement's practical objectives and the method of running it must be known to all.

Concessions and Demonstration

7 -- The movement's activity, aside from publishing, is now limited to demonstrations which range from pamphlets and writing slogans on walls to strikes lasting varying amounts of time and including various forms of collective demonstrations. All these forms are very important in sustaining the nation's morale and exerting pressure on any advocates of a compromise within the government camp. A final means of pressure -- our last chance of a compromise -- would be a general strike. But we must realize that all these forms of resistance are a demonstration of national will against men who have deliberately stood up against the nation. If we stop at that and if the advocates of a compromise in the government camp do not show their hand it will be impossible to avert disaster.

In about 10 weeks -- perhaps a little sooner or a little later -- some local incident will degenerate into riots which will set the whole country alight. The occupier's power will probably be destroyed but at the highest price and at the important risk of a soviet intervention.

Thus, the resistance's leadership must prepare society both for major concessions with a view to a compromise with the government and for the liquidation of the occupation by a general organized demonstration. I think that such a demonstration could take the form of a simultaneous offensive against all centers of power and information throughout the country. The men in power must realize that they now only have a very limited amount of time to initiate a compromise.

While awaiting the worst we must now make every effort to make the Soviet leadership understand that, with a minimum of goodwill on its part, a Polish national accord -- even without the participation of this country's present leaders -- will not threaten the USSR's military interests and can only be beneficial as regards its economic interests.

An armed intervention, however, will be the USSR's last act.

I am not saying that an organized demonstration by our nation at the same time as a declaration of good will toward the USSR will guarantee us security from that power.

I am simply saying that if the occupation continues such a demonstration will reduce the risk to a minimum.

For many years I have advocated refraining from any violence. I therefore feel obliged to speak out now to say that making preparations to counter the occupation by collective action strikes me as the lesser evil.

(Bialoleka, February 1982)

BRIEFS

PZPR PUBLICATION -- The March issue of IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA, the monthly of the ideological section of the PZPR Central Committee, has appeared. It contains, among other things, the resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee as well as the Council of Ministers proposals on the trade unions, "On The Matter of the Union Movement." Krzysztof Kraus writes of our economic links with the USSR in an article entitled "Poland and the USSR: Unfailing Partners." [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 Mar 82 LD]

FURTHER ASSOCIATIONS RESUME ACTIVITY -- Warsaw, 27 Mar (PAP) -- The mayor of Warsaw lifted as of March 27 the suspension of activity of: the Polish section of the European Culture Association, the Union of Polish Composers, the Polish Society of Book Publishers and the Polish Mathematical Society. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 27 Mar 82 LD]

GNA PASSES TWO BILLS, VOTES TO OUST DEPUTY

AU011355 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Summary] "The first plenum proceedings of the fifth session of the current legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] ended today at noon. Two important bills were adopted at this morning's session: the bill on labor remuneration in agricultural cooperative units, and the bill on the organization of fodder production and rational utilization."

At noon, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu awarded distinctions to certain county party organizations, county people's councils and economic units for the results attained in fulfilling the 1981 plan. Comrade Elena Ceausescu and "other comrades from the party-state leadership" attended the ceremony.

"At the proposal at the GNA Bureau, the deputies added the following item on the agenda: proposal to revoke the mandate of a GNA deputy. Comrade Ion Sirbu, chairman of the Credentials Commission, presented the commission report on the proposal to revoke the mandate of Deputy Carol Fiacske of constituency No. 5 Tasnad, Satu-Mare County, chairman of the Dobra Agricultural Production Cooperative, Satu-Mare, who was found guilty of socialist ethics and equity. The GNA unanimously voted to revoke the deputy's mandate.

"The deputies were then informed that the other items of the agenda will be examined by the specialized GNA commissions and then submitted to the GNA for debate and endorsement at another plenum of the current session, whose date will be announced later."

CEAUSECU RECEIVES LEBANESE SOCIALIST JUNBLATT

AU012127 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, received on April 1 Walid Junblatt, president of the Parti Socialiste Progressiste of Lebanon [PSPL], now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The interview was attended by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. (Daoud Hassan Hamed), member of the party's steering council, was present. The guest assessed highly Romania's foreign policy, and President Nicolae Ceausescu's consistent actions for the triumph of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

Greeting the guest, Nicolae Ceausescu considered that his visit to Romania is a proof of the good relations of friendship that have been established and develop between the RCP and the PSPL, between Romania and Lebanon.

During the talks, they exchanged views on the two parties' activity and preoccupations, on the development prospects of the relations between them, with the mutual wish being expressed to intensify these relations in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and progress, of detente, security, national independence and collaboration the world over.

Some aspects of the current international situation were approached, particularly those related to developments in the Middle East. The necessity was stressed to globally settle the situation in that zone, so as to establish a just and durable peace, based on Isreal's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, on the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue, on the basis of its right to self-determination, including the right to found an independent Palestinian state. Emphasis was placed on the necessity to convene an international conference devoted to the Middle East with the participation of all interested countries, inclusive of the PLO, of all the states which can contribute to the just and durable settlement of the situation in that zone. During the interview, stress was also laid on the necessity to solve issues in Lebanon, to observe that state's independence and territorial integrity, the necessity for all political forces in the country for the ensurance of a climate of peace and quiet, of collaboration and coexistence among all the country's citizens, so that the Lebanese people should devote its efforts to a peaceful development, according to its aspirations after peace, progress and welfare. The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

PRESIDENT KRAIGHER VISIT TO PORTUGAL REPORTED

Dinner Toasts 31 Mar

LD011500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic, and his wife Manuela gave a formal dinner in Ajuda palace in Lisbon last night in honor of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The dinner was also attended on the Yugoslav side by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and on the Portuguese side by Oliveira Dias, chairman of the Assembly of the Republic; Pinto Balsemao, prime minister; Goncalves Pereira, minister of foreign affairs; Melo Antunes, member of the Council of the Revolution; and by other military and political personalities.

Before the formal dinner Presidents Eanes and Kraigher exchanged decorations in one of the halls of the historic palace. On that occasion President Kraigher was decorated with the Order do Infanta, Portugal's highest decoration. During the dinner Presidents Eanes and Kraigher exchanged toasts.

President Eanes of Portugal said at the beginning of his toast that the friendship and understanding between Portugal and Yugoslavia is a example of how one can promote and consolidate close relations between states whose political regimes are different but which resolutely wish to preserve their independence and their identity as free and sovereign people who do not accept decisions imposed on them by others.

Replying to the toast proposed by his host, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, first expressed satisfaction at being in friendly Portugal and thanked him for the cordial welcome and kind words about Yugoslavia. He then said:

"During the relatively short period since the full normalization of diplomatic relations, our two countries have succeeded in achieving a significant degree of political and other forms of cooperation and are developing relations of mutual respect and trust.

"President Tito's visit to Portugal in 1977 and your own visit to Yugoslavia in 1979 played a very prominent role in laying the broad foundation for friendship and for the comprehensive development of our relations. Mr President, we hold in high esteem your personal contribution to the development of relations with Yugoslavia and the expressions of recognition with which you have on several occasions spoken of its policy and role in the world.

President Kraigher then voiced Yugoslavia's sincere interest in further enriching bilateral cooperation in all the fields of mutual interest. "I believe," he went on, "that we agree that economic cooperation should be more successful in keeping abreast of the highly-developed political contacts and cooperation, all the more so as there are many possibilities and many forms in this field which have not yet been sufficiently investigated. The similarities between our problems of economic development and certain complementary features of the two economies may make this cooperation considerably easier. We are also interested in strengthening cooperation in the field of culture and information as well as in other sectors where such possibilities exist.

"This is also the way to promote friendship between our peoples. By promoting mutual relations and strengthening mutual trust, our two countries are also making a concrete contribution to detente, promoting cooperation between countries with different internal systems and international positions and are applying the principles of active peaceful coexistence in practice."

Commenting then on the developments in the world, President Kraigher said: "We are following with great anxiety the present complex and dangerous developments in the international situation. Events in various parts of the world tell us that the world is passing through one of its deepest political and economic crises in recent years. New sources of tension are being added to the hotbeds of crisis which have existed for several years. Mistrust is growing deeper and rivalry between the blocs and the great powers is intensifying. The practice of foreign interference, various pressures new forms of domination and disguised or even quite open military interventions is spreading. This kind of development most directly threatens the right of nations to independence and independent development.

"All these dangerous phenomena are also manifesting themselves, in a highly acute form, in our own continent," Kraigher said and continued: "This alarms us but it also increases our appreciation and awareness of the need for joint active efforts to turn detente again into the basic feature of relations between countries. This is our debt to Europe and thus to ourselves but also Europe's duty to the world. The universal nature of detente makes this link a logical one. This also presupposes non-European countries' justified interest in the state of relations in our part of the world.

"We consider," Kraigher went on, "that as an area in which the process of detente started and where the military and political might of the blocs and of the division which they created manifest themselves with the greatest intensity, Europe is both able and has the duty to prevent the return to the old relations of the cold war and to pave the way for reviving detente and for extending it to the neighboring and other regions.

"This is also the way we view the temporary halt in the work of the Madrid meeting, which happened because it had become the scene of interbloc rivalry, a rivalry which already represents a heavy burden imposed on international relations. As is well known, the neutral and nonaligned countries tried to contribute to a solution which would enable us to resume our work at a better time. I believe that all the participating countries will find enough wisdom and energy when they meet in the autumn to be able to bring the Madrid meeting to its conclusion and to crown it with an agreement to hold a conference on measures designed to promote trust and disarmament in Europe, without which the meeting will fail to achieve its basic task.

"We are likewise convinced that only by intensifying and not by weakening the process of relaxation can we ensure the necessary political framework and conditions which will facilitate the settling and overcoming of internal crises in individual European countries. Absolute restraint from any direct or indirect interference or pressure or, in other words, from dictating political solutions to others is the indispensable prerequisite both for any search for a democratic way out of these situations and for joint progress toward the common goals: the revival of trust and the consolidation of relaxation, security and peace in Europe. In all this it is encouraging to see that the world public is increasingly resolute and organized in opposing the negative trends and that it is voicing the vital need of the greatest part of mankind for preserving peace, reducing tension, settling unsolved international problems and crises through negotiations and consolidating cooperation based on equality and trust.

"Proceeding from these views and goals, which are also the goals of the policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia is developing broad international activity within the limits set by its possibilities and is struggling to build a better world in which all the countries will, as independent and equal international subjects, enjoy the fruits of stable and just peace and of their own security. It is no mere accident that a vase number of countries see the policy of nonalignment as the soundest basis for the preservation of their independence, unhindered internal development and comprehensive social progress. We value the interest which Portugal keeps showing in the goals and activities of nonaligned countries, which is also reflected in the fact that your country is a regular guest at the meetings of the Nonaligned Movement.

Sergej Kraigher went on to stress the great importance of the justified demands of the developing countries, to which we both belong, for the speediest opening of the global talks with the aim of genuinely solving the structural problems of the world economy and of laying the foundations for the building of the new international economic order.

"We are convinced," he said, "that this is also in deeping with the long-term interests of the developed countries and stability and peace in the world. Proceeding from this, we, together with the vast majority of countries, consistently advocate efforts to pave the way to the global talks, which regrettably are still meeting with resistance based on acquired but untenable privileges.

"At the same time, I wish to point out the dangers of the senseless nuclear and other arms race, which is assuming increasingly irrational proportions. This race is an expression of the rivalry between the blocs but it also reflects their desire to demonstrate their superiority over the vast majority of countries. This is all the more the reason why we consider that the efforts aimed at starting the process of disarmament represent the vital and priority interest of the entire mankind.

"Just as we have done so far, we welcome all joint or individual initiatives and constructive steps which contribute to an atmosphere in which it is easier to hold dialogues leading to an end to the arms race and to genuine disarmament."

After once more expressing his warm gratitude for hospitality, Kraigher expressed his conviction that "our two countries will continue to cooperate successfully in the bilateral and international spheres, to which you have constantly made so great a contribution."

"Allow me to raise this glass to your health, Mr President, and to the health of your wife and of all the guests present here, to the further successes of the friendly people of Portugal and to the prosperity of your country, to the constant consolidation of Yugoslav-Portuguese friendship and cooperation and to better relations in the world which will bring security and progress to all the peoples," Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, said at the end of his toast.

Speech to Assembly 1 Apr

LD012322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Lisbon, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, this afternoon attended a formal session of the Portuguese Assembly. Assembly Speaker Francisco Oliveira Dias, in the presence of the deputies, welcomed the high-ranking guest from Yugoslavia.

At the formal gathering of the Portuguese Assembly deputies, given in honor of the visit of President of the SFRY Presidency Kraigher, Speaker Dias stressed the role and significance of the place which Yugoslavia occupies in the world because of its independent position. Speaker Dias also underlined President Tito's contribution to the acquisition of such prestige, which is regarded particularly highly in Portugal.

Following the address of the speaker of the Portuguese Assembly, the deputies were addressed by President of the SFRY Presidency Kraigher:

"Minister Speaker, esteemed members, allow me to express my great pleasure at being here in this esteemed house and at being able to address you directly, as elected representatives of the friendly Portuguese people. I wish to convey to you feelings of affection which the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia feel for the Portuguese people and heritage gained along the path of democratic transformation, which your country started to follow in April 1974.

"Our two countries today have not only full diplomatic relations but also cooperation which keeps growing. We esteem particularly highly the personal efforts undertaken by President Eanes in the development of our relations. Being two smaller European countries, with different sociopolitical systems, but with many similar problems of development, Yugoslavia and Portugal are quick to agree on matters of common interest and on the need to maintain close mutual contacts.

"This above all concerns Europe, which precisely at the time of the restoration of relations between our two countries found itself at a historic crossroads. Obligations solemnly taken at the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation -- providing, naturally, that they are implemented -- create conditions for Europe to enter a new and promising phase of all-European relaxation of tension, security and cooperation.

"It is natural that our two countries, as well as the other European countries, view their real interests and guarantee for their security in such a prospect. This is even more so since it not only offers a greater guarantee for the present and future but also a possibility for democratic decisionmaking, and thus also a possibility for exerting influence over its position and destiny. I would like to recall that as long ago as the Helsinki Conference in 1975 President Tito pointed out that the process of detente in Europe, where two world wars had flared, should grow into a general process of detente and realization of cooperation and security in the world. The present development confirms that this is also a condition for detente in Europe.

"Yugoslavia, as a European and nonaligned country, is vitally interested that the processes of relaxation of tension, negotiations and cooperation, with equitable participation of all countries, should become permanent. Their strengthening would lead to the overcoming of divisions and mistrust and would pave the way for the building of such democratic relations which would guarantee to all countries equal security and ensure stable peace and prosperity on our continent. This is also the best way to exert a constructive influence with the view to creating better relations in the world.

"Advocating the implementation of such aims and relations, Yugoslavia also contributes to the affirmation of basic principles and stands of the policy of nonalignment, which sees the overcoming of burning problems and stabilizing of peace in equitable cooperation, democratization of international relations and rapprochement and not in confrontation and divisions between peoples and countries. The strengthening of independence of countries and of their free social development, as well as the realization of equitable cooperation in the world, represent for us, as well as for the vast majority of peoples, a choice for which there is no alternative. Naturally, this also determines our stance toward the great powers and blocs, toward their policy and conduct in the case of every specific, open question and of processes in the current increasingly complicated international situation.

"We believe that all countries should participate in the efforts on realizing and applying these principles and aims. In order that they should be successful, these principles and aims should be universal, in the same way that problems facing the international community are universal. Each country should, therefore, have an equal opportunity to make its contribution to more stable and just relations in the world, and thus to general prosperity.

"In the policy of the blocs, burdened by rivalries, we do not see a possibility -- and even less a guarantee -- for a development which ensures independence, tranquility and speedy development for every country. True, the blocs represent reality in the present world, also here in Europe, but we have to do everything possible in order to overcome the bloc division of the world. At the time of increased nuclear threat, this becomes even more significant. Finally, we must not forget that in bloc confrontations it is the interest of small countries which are the first to suffer, as is also the all-European process of mutual rapprochement and cooperation.

"The process of inter-European negotiations and cooperation, started in Helsinki, has shown that European countries have not only the right and responsibility but also possibility and means to influence further development on the continent and their own destiny. They can hold back the dangerous trend of aggravation of tension and competition, and they can help the great powers to step back from the edge of the abyss over which they are hovering. They can search, together with other European countries, for ways leading to greater international trust, more stable peace and generally beneficial cooperation.

"Bearing these urgent requirements in mind, the temporary break at the Madrid meeting should only be a pause which we should use so that we may attain positive results in the autumn. As we have stressed on many occasions, we firmly believe that the draft final document, submitted by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries, represents a solid basis for such work.

"It is understandable that Europe cannot come out of the present, deep and dangerous crisis unless the horrific race in nuclear and other arms is halted as soon as possible. For this reason it is of the utmost importance that CSCE participants should agree in Madrid on convening a European conference on measures of trust and disarmament, as one of their first and most important tasks and aims. European countries will fail the test of conscience they owe future generations and will not be equal to the historic obligation of the present development of the European situation if they are not aware of the significance of this goal. A decision on convening such a conference would replace the apocalyptic prospect of nuclear armament with the alternative of reason, responsibility and coexistence, for the good of all peoples and all countries.

"This would also mean that Europe would do its duty toward peoples and countries in other regions, which are also victims of the arms race, and would contribute to their faster development, and thus to the creation of conditions for solving burning international economic problems.

"We must not forget the fact that these countries and peoples feel, even more than we in Europe, that the great powers participate in the arms race not so much because they believe that they can achieve supremacy over their opponent but because in that way they can maintain supremacy over the largest part of the world.

"Nonaligned and a vast majority of other countries condemn any arms race, as well as bloc competition for spreading their sphere of influence on all the continents. The continuation of such trends constitutes a direct threat to independence of countries, to stability and peace in the world. The world is fed up with justifications for the arms race, as if it could go on indefinitely. Mankind does not need competition which creates a sense of fear from the possibility of its destruction. Mankind needs that which leads to a lessening of the danger of destruction and to a real concern for its present and future. The interests of mankind dictate that vast material resources should be transferred as soon as possible from the arms factory to the fronts of struggle against starvation, poverty and underdevelopment. The developing world is vitally interested in true peace, in order that it could use the development of natural riches and resources at its disposal for its own development.

"This would also greatly contribute to a drop in unemployment and to eliminating other phenomena accompanying the deep crisis affecting the industrially developed countries and the entire world. The struggle for peace, for overcoming crises everywhere, both in developed and developing countries, as well as for the stability of international relations, should be waged on this front and not in the deepening of mistrust and in confrontation.

"We believe therefore that every measure, proposal or suggestion -- regardless of where they come from and how insufficient they appear at first -- which substitute dialogues for threats, mutual exchange of information for mistrust, and constructive initiatives for ending the arms race, should be given support and should merit understanding. Esteemed members of the assembly, we believe that even these few remarks which I have made show how much room, possibility and need exists in Europe and beyond for continuing [word indistinct] of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Portugal.

"I wish to stress here and now that by the application of our cooperation and mutual understanding, as well as by parallel aspirations toward peace and cooperation, we demonstrate the importance and need for peaceful coexistence, thus contributing in a concrete manner to processes which lead to the establishment of links and to cooperation among countries and peoples and to their security.

"However, these are not the absolute limits to the possibility for our international cooperation. Thanks to the about face achieved by your country in April 1974 with respect to the liberation struggle of peoples of former Portuguese colonies, the new democratic Portugal has earned world respect. I would like in this esteemed house to recall the credit given by President Tito to the leadership and people of Portugal, who by this courageous act supported the right of peoples of the former colonies to freedom, self-determination and independence.

"Unfortunately, although colonialism in Africa has been dealt a decisive blow, it has still not been liquidated. The people of Namibia are persistently being denied independence, while the majority population in South Africa is being denied, by the use of brute force, its right to human dignity, equality and freedom. With justification and good reason these peoples expect other countries to support them more resolutely in their struggle. We give our full support to the frontline countries which are constantly exposed to aggressive punitive acts by the regime in Pretoria.

"Like many other countries, we are very worried and troubled by the failure to solve the existing hotbeds of crisis and by the appearance of new ones in various parts of the world. We approach all crises, whether they are in southern Africa, the Middle East, Southwest or Southeast Asia, Central America or any other area, on the basis of those same principles which constitute the foundation of our policy of nonalignment. We are deeply convinced that a peaceful solution to these crises, which increasingly threaten world peace, should be looked for on the basis of strict respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and nonintervention, as well as on the basis of full recognition of the right of peoples to decide by themselves about their destiny, without the imposition of the will of others.

"I would not like to miss the opportunity to mention a very important problem which concerns the vital interests of all countries. This is the problem of the need for a new international economic order. Resistance which exists due to previously gained privileges and persists against the beginning of global negotiations represents an attempt to stop the solving of a problem which -- in the same way as colonialism -- has been put on the agenda by historic development. We are convinced that political realism and common interests dictate to the entire international community to make decisive efforts to overcome this state of affairs and to pave the way for a new international legal system.

"In international relations Yugoslavia pursues decisively and consistently the policy which we laid down, established and developed under the leadership of President Tito. That is the policy of nonalignment, which represents a lasting and unchanging orientation of our country in relations with other countries and in its international activities. It is a policy of independence, equitable cooperation, openness toward the world and independent internal development. It reflects basic heritage and values of our liberation struggle and revolution [word indistinct] of socialist and self-management society, of its humanist [word indistinct] as well as the vision of democratic relations among peoples and nations. It (?emanates) from the consciousness of all our nations and nationalities and our citizens.

"Contrary to being enclosed within the bloc boundaries, the policy of nonalignment means an attitude of openness toward everyone and readiness for democratic dialogue and cooperation based on principles of equality. This makes us view with an even greater approval your country's interest in the significance and role of policy of nonalignment. In this we see another confirmation of the common conviction concerning the obligation of all countries to contribute, in keeping with their possibilities, to building of [words indistinct] and to a more just world, to full security, independence and freedom of all countries and every nation.

"At the end, allow me to thank you one more time on the great honor accorded to me (?to speak) from this rostrum and to wish you [words indistinct] well-being and happiness of the friendly people of Portugal, and to wish both you and us [word indistinct] of our cooperation and Yugoslav-Portuguese friendship."

Talks With Leaders

LD021030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0903 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher will end today his three-day official and friendly visit to Portugal. Kraigher will meet once again his host President Eanes for talks. The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia will hold talks today also with President of the Socialist Party Maceda and with Communist Party leader Cunhal.

Yesterday afternoon President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher met Portuguese Prime Minister Balsemao and had one-hour talks with him. The talks were attended also by the two countries' Foreign Ministers Vrhovec and Pereira. Having noted that a considerable progress in bilateral relations has been made within a very short period of time, the participants at the talks considered current questions on the international scene, urging respect for corresponding norms and confidence among countries. The discussion also covered questions of common interest regarding the present unfavourable situation in Europe and in the world in general. On that occasion the two sides expressed the need for making efforts in order that the Madrid meeting of the CSCE gives results in the closing stage of the negotiations scheduled for the end of this year.

Portuguese Coverage

For Lisbon media coverage of President Sergej Kraigher's visit to Portugal, see the Portugal section of the 1 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PREVIEW OF UPCOMING VRHOVEC VISIT TO GREECE

LD011656 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, is leaving tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to neighboring Greece. This visit and talks reflect the mutual interest of the two friendly countries to promote bilateral relations. One could even say that such conditions for the promotion of Yugoslav-Greek cooperation have not existed for a long time. In this context one should particularly bear in mind the great victory by socialists in parliamentary elections and Andreas Papandreou's election as Greek prime minister.

On this occasion it is superfluous to recall the traditional friendship between Greece and Yugoslavia, but this fact cannot be ignored. Tomorrow's dialogue will be primarily devoted to an exchange of views on topical international problems, in the solution of which Yugoslavia and Greece are equally interested; the foreign affairs ministers of the two countries will discuss all the possibilities of joint activity by Yugoslavia and Greece in the direction of safeguarding peace in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and Europe.

Since there are no problems between Yugoslavia and Greece which would fetter such an activity -- or at least there are no problems which cannot be resolved -- the two countries could make a significant contribution to the relaxation of tension in Europe and in particular in the Mediterranean. There is much which is common in the attitudes of Yugoslavia and Greece, and the most important thing is their mutual interest to prevent and halt the further worsening of the international situation.

The role of Greece in the international sphere and in particular in Western Europe have increased considerably since the socialists' victory in Greece. Though preoccupied with relations with Turkey -- not only because of Cyprus -- Greece has, in a relatively short time, succeeded in asserting itself as a partner whose voice, even when isolated, is being increasingly respected.

It has not been difficult for Greece to arrive at the conclusion that the policy offered and imposed by the blocs cannot ensure lasting and stable peace, not even to the countries which are members of the existing military alliances. This is the reason for Greece's dissociation from many solutions offered by the West and its growing respect for the significance and role of the Nonaligned Movement.

Yugoslavia's nonaligned position is highly rated in Greece, its activity in the Nonaligned Movement as well as the efforts which Yugoslavia is making in order to make the Balkans a zone of peace without interference by blocs. Yugoslavia has always been a reliable neighbor of all the countries with which it has a common border and this has always been appreciated in Greece. It is known, at the same time, that the present Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, has been and has remained a great admirer of President Tito and of his work. It is also known that President Tito and Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis were personal friends for many years.

Thus, the right moment has been chosen for Josip Vrhovec's visit to Greece, a moment suitable for the comprehensive discussion of Yugoslav-Greek relations as well as for talks on all other issues of mutual interest. This is at the same time the best guarantee for the success of Josip Vrhovec's visit to Athens and of the talks which will be held on that occasion.

COMMUNIQUE ON POZDERAC MOZAMBIQUE VISIT CITED

LD012026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Maputo, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Bilateral relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) are developing satisfactorily and should be further expanded and deepened. This is emphasized in a communique on the talks in Maputo between LCY and Frelimo-delegations headed by LCY Presidency member Hamdija Pozderac and Frelimo Political Bureau member and Secretary for Ideological Affairs Jorge Rebelo.

The two delegations expressed concern over the constant deterioration of the international situation and established that the south of Africa was turning into a dangerous focus of crisis threatening peace and security of this region and farther afield, states the communique made public today. The two delegations severely condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and aggressions by the racist South African regime against the front line countries, they voiced full support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people led by its sole legitimate representative-the South-West African People's Organisation.

The delegations stressed the need for preserving the unity and solidarity of non-aligned countries with a view to safeguarding the independence of the movement and implementing its goals more quickly. Also considered during the talks were preparations for the seventh summit of the nonaligned scheduled for this September in Baghdad.

The president of the Frelimo Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, received Hamdija Pozderac after the end of the talks today. Samora Machel positively assessed the LCY delegations' visit to Mozambique and underlined its importance for the further promotion of relations between the two parties and countries. The Mozambiquean president evoked memories of the last Yugoslav President Tito whom he described as a "great friend of the Mozambiquean revolution and people, a founder of the Nonaligned Movement and consistent champion of socialism in the world."

USSR AMBASSADOR MEETS VLADO JANZIC 1 APRIL

LD012120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Soviet Ambassador to the SFRY Nikolay Rodionov at the latter's request. They discussed LCY-CPSU cooperation and topical international issues.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER MEETS ON ECONOMY, ENERGY

Gojko Ubiparip Report

LD311526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Although the period of 2 months is inadequate to evaluate more fully the economic developments it can nevertheless be stated that at the beginning of the year a number of problems in current reproduction continued to grow worse, which shows that the agreed policy is not being implemented in some very important sectors. This was said by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], to the delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in his introductory report on economic developments at the beginning of this year.

Last year ended with good results in some sectors of the economy, the vice premier stressed to the Yugoslav Assembly. The assessment is that the social product grew at the rate of 2 percent, the growth of industrial production was 4.2 percent and of agricultural production 1.4 percent. The growth of investment expenditure was slowed down but the realistic volume of investments is still high while the investment structure is unsatisfactory. The balance of payments deficit was reduced to \$639 million, which is an exceptional result when one bears in mind the fact that in 1979 this deficit was over five times and in 1980 over three times as high. However, because of unsatisfactory exports into the convertible area the balance of payments deficit in this field amounted to \$1.4 billion. Despite these results the efforts to increase exports and reduce the deficit last year were not sufficient to remove the difficulties to pay off the accumulated foreign debts and the increased interest charges.

In the implementation of the agreed economic policy last year the biggest deviations were in the area of prices with the result that the rate of inflation attained the 39.3 percent level instead of the planned 32 percent. Unlike the practice of previous years, most of the envisaged economic policy measures were approved at the end of 1981. These measures defined to a considerable extent the conditions of economic operations in 1982. However, some of these measures are of a temporary nature and therefore, in cooperation with the republics and provinces, the greatest possible efforts have to be made for these measures to be approved as soon as possible on a proper bases; the same applies to other measures which have not yet been adopted, Ubiparip stressed.

A lack of reproduction material and raw materials, both imported and of domestic origin, are stressed as the main reason for the slowing down of production. It is a fact that irregular supplies of one section of the economy with reproduction material and raw materials have brought about a fall in production. However, the available data shows that the branches of industry which experienced a production shortfall during the first months (with the exception of oil processing) had imported raw material reserves which were higher than in the same period last year.

Most supply problems occur because of disrupted relations within reproduction trends where the old, earlier business links and relations are rapidly broken off while genuine income-based relations are established only gradually. The holding back of deliveries and deliveries being made conditional on higher prices, the introduction of development bonuses, the share-out of foreign currency, and other such things, to a considerable extent influence regular reproduction supply trends through the necessary raw materials and reproduction material, was the assessment made by Ubiparip.

The energy situation at the beginning of this year is exceptionally aggravated. Shortages of all kinds of energy, and particularly oil and oil derivatives, electricity and coal are experienced.

According to our energy balance sheet this year, about 4 million tons of crude oil and oil derivatives were to have been secured, 1.1 million tons from domestic production and 2.9 million tons from imports. Crude oil production and imports from the clearing area are being implemented in keeping with our expectations. However, crude oil imports from the convertible area are about 30 percent or about 650,000 tons down because of inadequate foreign exchange resources. The conditions for ensuring foreign currency resources for the purchase of oil, oil derivatives and coking coal have become aggravated to such an extent that they are becoming a major social problem. The law on securing foreign currency resources for these payments is being implemented only partially with the result that even the most urgent resources are not being secured. The control of the implementation of the regulations by the inspectorate and by the national bank foreign currency documentary control since the beginning of this year has not been carried out sufficiently intensively. For this reason the FEC issued a special instruction making the control of the implementation of this law a priority task.

The problems with oil derivative supplies have stopped the operation of the powerplants operated on liquid fuel. At the same time, the coal mines are not in a position to provide sufficient quantities of coal for thermal powerplants which, coupled with a poor hydrological situation, is intensifying our difficulties and making the situation in our economy increasingly complex. These energy and fuel supply difficulties are not new, but finally it should become clear that this is the beginning of increasing energy difficulties.

The difficulties which we are facing at the beginning of this year draw attention to the need of full mobility of all the subjects in our society so that the shortcomings in our economic operations can be eliminated. It is time that all environments understood the seriousness of our situation, bearing in mind the fact that the slowing down of the dynamics of economic growth will have a negative impact on the realization of planned exports, use of capacities and especially on the possibility to quickly resolve the unemployment problem.

The FEC believes that most problems can be resolved only within the basic organizations of associated labor and between them through genuine self-management organization and mergers. The efforts within the basic organizations of associated labor must be concentrated on better quality work, coupled with maximum preservation and rational use of raw materials and energy. Also subjective forces of our social community further afield must become involved so as to help more efficiently the associated labor to resolve more rapidly the problems which have cropped up during the current production process, the FEC vice president stressed.

In order to stabilize production and to resolve the problem of supplying reproduction material, raw materials and energy to the economy, the FEC believes that it is of paramount importance for the revival of the reproduction trends that efforts should be backed up and the obstacles removed to the direct negotiations between the organizations of associated labor of the manufacturers and of the processing industry to establish regular reciprocal supplies of appropriate goods and raw materials, suppressing at the same time manifestations of reciprocal conditioning, blackmail and abuse of the monopoly position in production and trade.

Self-management interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries in the socialist republics and in autonomous provinces must establish their priorities of the imports of vital raw materials and reproduction material which help to increase exports, either directly or through finalization of production.

The socialist republics and autonomous provinces must look into the possibility of selectively further reducing the imports of equipment, particularly that paid for in cash. They must do this in order to secure higher imports of raw materials and or reproduction material, without jeopardizing the imports of necessary spare parts to maintain equipment and of vital parts of equipment not manufactured in our country.

Bearing in mind the extremely complex situation regarding oil and oil derivative supplies for the market, the FEC will adopt measures, including taking the necessary control over the foreign currency bank operations, to ensure consistent implementation of the law on securing foreign currency resources for the import of oil, oil derivatives and coking coal in 1982.

Ubiparip then stressed that major tasks are imminent in this economic year in the implementation of the planned agricultural production. One part of the task was successfully completed last fall when winter grain was sown over an area of 1,844,000 hectares of land, of which 1,562,000 hectares are under wheat cultivation. During the spring sowing, which is now in full swing, 4.5 million hectares should be sown, of which over 2.3 million hectares will be under corn cultivation. The producer-sale prices for basic agricultural produce have been set on time. Within the framework of the credit-monetary policy appropriate conditions have been established to provide credits for current production and for stocks of basic agricultural produce in socially organized production, and \$72 million have been secured for the necessary imports of reproduction material components and for spare parts. However, although the decision was taken as early as 2 February 1982, banks and associated labor used only \$5.5 million by 19 March.

Foreign trade this year has recently been conducted at a lower level than planned, which already now indicates the difficulty of implementing the agreed policy and the problems we can come up against during the ensuing period. By 25 March 1982 the value of our exports was 7 percent up on the same period of 1981, and the value of imports was 8 percent down (imports into the industrially developed countries of the West were 13 percent up and imports 12 percent down.) The trade balance deficit was \$400 million down on the same period last year, and the extent to which our imports are covered by our exports has grown from 61.1 percent to 71.5 percent.

Speaking of our country's liquidity, Ubiparip said that because of the gravity of the situation and of the need to resolve our difficulties more efficiently, the FEC has adopted, as a temporary solution, the draft of a law on conditions and of the ways and means of disposing of and using [words indistinct] in 1982 and put it before the SFRY Assembly.

The object of this regulation is to reduce the time limits for payments and for bringing foreign currency into the country, to establish the priorities for the payment of the commitments due on short-term, medium-term and long-term credits, to regulate the right to incur debts abroad and to secure a faster movement of foreign currency within the banking system and between basic organizations and associated labor. It should also resolve the problems of the differences in the exchange of rates in foreign currency resources operations which are the result of accelerated slide in the exchange rate of the dollar; it should spell out the powers, responsibilities and conduct of all the subjects doing business with foreign countries; and create the conditions and the opportunities for the partial activity of the foreign currency market for the solution of the most urgent import requirements of the economy and our population.

The proposed solutions do not imply nationalization and centralization of foreign currency; on economic foundations they encourage organizations of associated labor and other social and legal entities to incorporate the foreign currency which they acquire through exporting commodities and services into the machinery of our unified foreign currency market so that, until the work of our foreign currency market has been fully normalized, the maintenance of the liquidity of our country and the fulfillment of our priority tasks toward foreign countries and the prevention of taking on new commitments beyond our payment capabilities can be ensured.

In connection with the solution of the problem regarding the implementation of the law on foreign currency operations and credit relations with foreign countries and concerning the proposed temporary solutions, there have been recently many publicly expressed evaluations and criticism of the work of the federal administration and of the FEC which contain unwarranted and unacceptable ideopolitical qualifications. The proposed measures are said to be at odds with the law, that they are blocking solutions, they they are being put forward on etatist and centralist foundations and that they are altering the constitutional position of the working people. We believe that the criticism expressed in this way which is not based on facts hardly requires a comment because within the framework of its powers the FEC is proposing measures in keeping with our Constitution and legislation passed by the SFRY Assembly or is passing them because they are within their jurisdiction. It is regularly reporting to the SFRY Assembly on them, stressed Ubiparip.

He then spoke about prices and warned that if such movements and trends continue in the coming months, the implementation of the price policy will be jeopardized. The limits envisaged for the whole year of 1982 will be reached by the end of July this year. In this way the aims of the economic stabilization policy in general will be threatened.

In the first 2 months of this year, the prices under the control of the federation rose more rapidly than those under the control of other sociopolitical communities. While the overall increase of producers prices for industrial products in February this year in comparison with December 1981 amounted to 2.8 percent, the increase of prices under the control of the federation amounted to 3.2 percent and those under the control of other sociopolitical communities 2.3 percent. In the same period, the overall increase of retail prices amounted to 3.5 percent, among which those under federal control increased 3.9 percent and those under the control of other sociopolitical communities 2.4 percent. The abolition of subsidies for some food products also had a considerable influence on the rise of prices.

The difficulties in determining and elaborating the price policy in energy are particularly pronounced. Some republics unilaterally increased prices bypassing the cooperation procedure in the spirit of Article 5 of the accord on the implementation of the price policy, before the outline program of price changes in 1982 was adopted. Thus the electric energy price in the Socialist Republic of Croatia was increased 25 percent in December 1981, and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia 20 percent on 23 February this year, while the prices of pit coal and dried lignite increased 25 percent as of 1 March this year. It is certain that the influences of these increases will be reflected in the rise of costs and prices of other products this year.

Bearing in mind the increased pressure to raise prices further, and the existing trends which seriously threaten to endanger the implementation of the agreed price policy and the overall policy of economic stabilization in 1982, the Federal Executive Council has assessed that it is necessary to take all the necessary measures so that everybody, within his field of responsibility, will ensure appropriate conditions for implementing the agreed policy, while the limits for the price increases set by the resolution are in no case to be exceeded. The Federal Executive Council also takes the position that the republics and provinces should ensure the conditions for the adopted accord and the outline program of the price policy to be consistently implemented.

The Federal Executive Council believes that the situation created in the sphere of prices has serious consequences for relations in the distribution of income and the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market. This imposes the need to reexamine the competence of the social control of prices for some products of particular interest to the Yugoslav market. It is especially necessary to increase efficiency in providing conditions for a consistent implementation of the systemic solutions in the sphere of prices, and for ensuring appropriate cooperation between the communities for price affairs and the sociopolitical communities, so as to increase the responsibility of all those who decide on prices.

Although the fall in real personal incomes was slowed down in 1981 (the fall amounted to 7 percent in 1980 and 4 percent in 1981), the high rate of inflation caused a number of disturbances in the structure of the purchasing power and the supply of consumer goods, which continues to make the problem of the standard of living of certain categories of employed people and of certain categories of pensioners and beneficiaries of social assistance very acute. Great problems exist in unjustified differences in personal income levels between some activities, branches and groups. These are not a result of work and actual contribution but above all of favorable conditions in primary distribution, monopoly positions and other foreign factors, which in particular create an unfavorable political and social climate. Efforts have been made and certain results have been achieved in applying the principles of evaluating productive and creative work, but this is not enough and it is necessary to continue these efforts further. Such a situation reflects unfavorably on the possibility of maintaining the real standard of living, especially of the categories of population with the lowest earnings. The effect of the principle of distribution according to work and the results of work has also weakened under the considerable influence of the high rate of inflation, unchecked transfers of income, changes in the level and relations of prices and other things, Ubiparip said.

Because of the slowdown in overall economic activities this year, the ability of the economy to employ a larger number of workers and to maintain the rate of employment growth of the preceding period is falling. According to the existing records, over 800,000 people are seeking work, chiefly in the social sector. They include a large number of people living in the countryside and possessing agricultural land. Of the total number of unemployed, about 44 percent have secondary, higher and high education, about 70 percent are those looking for their first job. 55 percent are below the age of 25, and 55 percent are women.

The problems of opening new jobs are becoming more and more complicated because of the reduction in investment outlays and the slowdown in economic activities, and therefore an urgent need is felt to solve the employment problem both currently and in the long run. In this respect, solutions should be sought through higher employment in agriculture, small labor-intensive businesses, through overcoming the disharmony between the volume and structure of the cadres available and the opportunities for employing them. They should also be sought through mitigating regional differences in unemployment levels particularly through higher association of labor and pooling of resources, through providing greater opportunities for employment by reducing various kinds of supplementary work and the like, Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, pointed out in conclusion.

Chamber Discussions

LD312206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- A very meaningful and extensive discussion on economic trends was held today at the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly under the chairmanship of Zoran Polic.

The introductory report on the economic activity at the beginning of 1982 was submitted by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

In the discussion, the delegates pointed out difficulties connected with the growth of production, problems connected with energy and several other factors which objectively affect the operation of the Yugoslav economy.

Andrija Mijuskovic from Montenegro said that it was not clear why a detailed analysis was not made of the real reasons and why the protagonists of negative trends were not identified. He also questioned why there were no corresponding long-term measures and solutions, considering that the aims of the resolution were not being implemented already so soon after its adoption. Does this show our helplessness or is there something else involved, Mijuskovic asked, adding that he did not think the former to be the case. He emphasized that there should be a more energetic demand for a more responsible attitude toward making proposals and toward the adoption and implementation of the institutes of our system.

At the beginning of his remarks, Milovan Djokanovic from Serbia noted that the set aims in the field of economic relations with foreign countries could only be achieved by exceptional efforts. The fact is that insufficient imports affect the domestic market supply and also lead to a reduction in the industrial production. This certainly cannot be the basis for overcoming the difficulties in the balance of payments, Djokanovic said. It is also a characteristic that the dinar as a means of payment in the country is being increasingly suppressed and that there are conditions in trade which are increasingly connected with foreign exchange and other matters. A considerable number of work organizations are trying to obtain foreign exchange by selling their goods on the domestic market for foreign currency instead of exporting them. It is incomprehensible that the Federal Executive Council while pointing out this phenomenon, does not propose measures to maintain the law.

Fazli Kajtazi from Kosovo said that the problem of employment represented today one of the most complex socio-economic and social problems of our country which has the same dimensions as the general situation in the economy. According to Kajtazi, one of the main reasons for this lies in the disregard for the existing provisions concerning overtime, pensioners' work, the continuation of working relations by workers who have fulfilled conditions for their pension and the trainees, as well as in the inefficiency of small business, agriculture and so on.

The basic information by the Federal Executive Council on economic trends does not reflect the actual gravity of the situation, Olga Milicic Arslanagic from Croatia said. The supplementary report presented the situation a bit more realistically but there are no proposals or concrete measures which should be urgently undertaken. In Croatia, industrial production either stagnates or is falling due to the shortage of reproduction materials, energy and more precisely, foreign exchange which cannot be secured for these purposes. The problem of liquidity whether in foreign exchange or dinars is very pronounced. Last year, Croatia had to secure for oil alone about \$700 million most of which by short-term credits at high interest. The payment under the matured obligations toward foreign countries is now due. In the first 2 and a half months, commercial banks paid off \$750 million while in April it is necessary to pay another \$300 million. In addition to this, foreign exchange had to be obtained for reproduction materials and oil.

However, the shortage of electric power is the most difficult problem, which is to a large extent due to poor hydrology. Power reductions to households and even industry amount to 18 percent which in practice means that households remain without power for 10 hours every third day. Special consumers even suffer reductions up to 40 percent, which undoubtedly threatens production and exports.

Berislav Sefer from Croatia said that the basic task of all subjects in the agreement-making and decision-making should be to find the answer to the question as to why practice had already for years been different from the agreed policy. We should also deal with the question as to why we do not respect the laws either, he said. Unless we try to solve these problems, we will talk in vain about any changes in the economic policy or resolutions. Had we discussed these questions earlier, we would not have been now -- as before -- in the situation that we are being constantly surprised by difficulties.

Now, Sefer said, we can verbally try to lessen the situation and say that it is complex. However, the truth is that it is very difficult. The truth is also that no republic or province can solve it on its own and that it is really high time that a joint platform is adopted for the solution of existing problems which are now considerably greater than those which we had in the implementation of the resolution. We must do everything within this mandate to achieve an improvement in the economy by the end of the year.

Dusan Cehovin from Slovenia said that from the material, one gained the impression that we would again overcome this crisis painlessly. This is because, he said, there is no corresponding analysis to show how the present situation will affect our economy in 6 or 7 months. We must state that the present difficulties are the consequence of shortcomings in the development policy and at least now, it should be clear to us what we should no longer be doing. The situation is much more difficult than is being said and written and I would say that it is also more difficult than during earlier crisis periods in our economy because earlier we had above all incomparably more material possibilities for maneuvering. Now we have nothing else left but to agree on all the most essential problems over which we are stumbling, Cehovin said. Associated labor should be left to find corresponding solutions and ways out of the crisis because it will certainly do it much better than anyone else.

More on Discussions

LD312240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the first 3 months of this year retail prices rose by 5.6 percent and the cost of living by 7.3 percent compared with the end of 1981. This was announced tonight in the SFRY Assembly during a debate on economic trends for the beginning of this year. A resolution envisages a 15 percent increase in retail prices in 1982. In view of the trend in prices at the moment this target is unlikely to be attained.

LCY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON PARTY STATUTE CHANGES

LD012044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) has decided to make amendments in its statute necessitated by the practice and the need for further development of the LCY and socialist self-management society. The need for amendments is also necessitated by the vacuum left by the death of Josip Broz Tito, which calls for amending the statute in accordance with the collective leadership system. In an interview with foreign correspondents in Yugoslavia here today, President of the LCY Commission for Statutory Matters Dimitar Aleksievski said that extensive consultations with the LCY membership throughout the country has shown the fundamental premises of the LCY Statute as being of lasting value and that its essence should not be changed.

During the interview devoted to preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, Aleksievski stressed that the LCY remains the leading ideo-political force in society, that it is neither a ruling, nor a state party and that scientific socialism constitutes the conceptual and theoretical basis of the LCY's activity.

He stressed in particular democratic centralism as being the fundamental principle of internal life and relations within the LCY. A draft of amendments to the LCY statute will be presented for adoption of the 12th LCY congress, due in late June this year.

So far discussions on the amendments have pointed out the significance of the strengthening of the role of the LCY Central Committee, a better elaboration of the place and role of the basic and municipal organization of the League of Communists and the consistent implementation of the principles of democratic centralism, Aleksievski said. He added that certain solutions had been put forward as alternatives and that the best of these would be adopted through democratic discussion. Aleksievski said that the League of Communists would have to become more engaged in the implementation of the decisions adopted in accordance with democratic centralism. He warned that the party would remove from its ranks all those who do not abide by the stands so adopted.

Up to now, the consideration of a decision by a League of Communists organ required the presence of two-thirds of its members, and the adoption -- a simple majority of those present. "We have now provided that the same number of members must be present for the consideration of a decision, but that a qualified, two-thirds majority is required for its adoption," stated Alekseivski replying to a question on democratic centralism posted by the correspondent of NOVOYE VREMYA.

The LCY has never understood Marxism-Leninism as being a dogma, as something given once and for ever. We further Marxism-Leninism by applying it creatively, dependent on the concrete conditions, said Aleksievski replying to a question of the correspondent of LA REPUBLICA which concerned the LCY's attitude to Marxism-Leninism.

The LCY is a united organization and, unlike state organs, it is not governed by the principle of consent and consensus, said Aleksievski answering a question of THE TIMES correspondent. On the correspondent's remark that "associated" League of Communists organizations in the republics and provinces mean federalism in the party, Aleksievski recalled that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia had originated "from above, not below." "First we had the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, and then the republican and provincial party organizations were formed." He explained that the republican and provincial League of Communists organizations are autonomous within the prerogatives given under the Statute of the LCY, but also responsible for the determination and implementation of the overall policy of the LCY. The LCY recognizes the pluralism of self-management interests, Aleksievski stated. However, it is precisely up to the League of Communists to prevent, by its ideo-political activity, the imposition of particular interests.

PRISTINA RADIO DENOUNCES LATEST DISTURBANCES

AU012046 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary on latest disturbances at Pristina University]

[Text] Last night's incident at the Pristina University cafeteria shows that the enemy, proceeding from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, is not quieting down. He is using every opportunity to show his obscene features and darkest intentions, to keep the situation in Kosovo unstable and complicated and to prevent the continuing action of the organized socialist forces from stabilizing the political and security situation. The hostile elements were not discouraged by the fact that their support is dwindling, because the (?people, who are not deeply) indoctrinated with the nationalist, irredentist, dogmatist and chauvinistic ideology, know the purpose of such actions and incidents.

The impression is now being created that the counterrevolutionary elements are striving with growing nervousness to exploit every opportunity to show themselves and to secure an echo somehow. However, they have no success in this direction.

The latest successful elections and the massive involvement of the working class and all fraternal citizens -- Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Moslems, Romanies and others -- was a powerful blow to their hopes. The latest organized incidents by the group of hostile elements, caused at a time when the majority of students were dining, did not receive widespread support. However, this does not in any way mean that the enemy has been defeated either here or in other places. The irredentists are even trampling on the remains of the martyrs of the revolution and are trying to destroy their realized vision, our present and future. More than that, with their demagoguery, the irredentists are poisoning part of the younger generation, which is the most tragic thing in all this. Some of them are even appearing publicly wearing black shirts. With such fascist methods, they beat up honest citizens, set fires, exert pressure for people to emigrate and disturb family peace.

The fact that the enemy continues to present himself in an arrogant and unscrupulous manner imposes the need for even greater mobility on the part of the progressive forces among all nationalities and peoples in Kosovo, and particularly among the Albanian nationality. The enemy is attacking our development, brotherhood and unity, coexistence and all other brilliant results of our socialist revolution. Proceeding from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, he is in fact attacking our socialist self-management system and our country's integrity and sovereignty. Therefore, this latest incident, following in the wake of other enemy-caused incidents, is a betrayal of our revolution and system and an act of treason against the vital interests of the Albanian nationality itself, which, together with all other nationalities and peoples in Tito's self-management Yugoslavia, is achieving its full national equality and is experiencing all-round prosperity.

In the struggle against these enemies, the progressive forces at the student center and in the university as a whole, whence, unfortunately, many of the hostile actions start, must carry out a much more powerful, consistent and energetic activity. In this latest case, too, the question must be put: How is it possible that 1 year after the counter-revolutionary events, enemy elements do find refuge in these institutions, which must not allow them to remain among honest and worthy students and teachers. It is precisely for this reason that the urgent need arises to uncover and unmask all counterrevolutionaries, opportunists and all those who are vacillating, and to intensify the ideological differentiation in these institutions, that we may once and for all settle accounts with the planned tactics of psychological warfare that they are openly waging. This is the demand of the working class and all working people in our province and throughout the country.

KOSOVO LETTER TO SFRY ASSEMBLY ON EMIGRATION

AU011617 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The Kosovo Assembly has informed the SFRY Assembly about the measures and actions taken to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province. In view of the fact that the measures taken thus far have not prevented emigration, it is indispensable -- it is stated in the letter -- to remove with energetic and specific legal measures the causes that led to this serious political problem.

The communal assemblies are obliged to constantly follow the implementation of measures that are being taken to prevent emigration. The state organs, particularly the organs of internal affairs and the judiciary organs, are obliged to take the most resolute measures possible to prevent illegality, vandalism and any kind of pressure, such as indecent behavior, insults, physical attacks, desecration of monuments and graves and inflicting damage to church property and churches. As is stressed in the letter, one of the coming sessions of the Kosovo Assembly will analyze the activity and effectiveness in the work of the state organs. A great task also is the removal of weaknesses and an unprincipled approach in employment policy. The institution of advertising for jobs must be respected more than (ever before).

The responsible organs in the communes must perceive the problems of education and must ensure the necessary conditions for undisturbed education. In cultural life, it is necessary to ensure full equality of all peoples and nationalities. In implementing the cadre policy, the adopted positions and criteria of the League of Communists and other socio-political organizations must be consistently realized.

The letter stresses that administrative, disciplinary and other measures must energetically and effectively be taken, and that those who provoke national intolerance and who jeopardize equality must be prosecuted. Ideopolitical and other measures must be taken against those individuals in the organs of authority who have not taken or who are not taking the appropriate measures, or who have abused their powers. In further activity it is necessary to create opportunities for the return of those Serbs and Montenegrins who emigrated and who want to return to Kosovo. Those who emigrated under pressure and sold their property below its real value have the right to request compensation through the pertinent organs, the letter of the Kosovo Assembly to the SFRY Assembly says.

REPORT DETAILS ALBANIAN INVOLVEMENT IN KOSOVO

LD311708 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Albanian Intelligence Service has fomented Albanian irredentism in Kosovo and among Yugoslavs on temporary work abroad, as well as the formation of illegal groups in Kosovo. It has also recruited agents and openly supported the counter-revolutionary forces in Kosovo. This is stressed in a report by the Yugoslav Government on its two-year work (1981-82) which has been forwarded to the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

With this objective in mind, the Albanian Intelligence Service has organised an extensive and intensive subversive propaganda and intelligence activity from Albania and from its centres located in Albanian diplomatic-consular and trade missions abroad, the report says. Concurrently with this, representatives of the Albanian diplomatic mission to Belgrade have set out flagrant charges against Yugoslavia and distributed anti-Yugoslav propaganda material among foreign diplomats and journalists in support of the activity of the nationalists and irredentists.

The report describes the pro-Albanian emigre organisation the "Red People's Front," which receives aid and support from so-called Marxist-Leninist parties and groups in some Western countries, as the proponent of the intensive anti-Yugoslav activity abroad. The Greater-Albania Platform is also increasingly in evidence in the activity of the Albanian fascist emigration in the West whose organisations are intensifying links with the "Red People's Front."

The reports stresses that law and order have been restored in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo which was last year the scene of counterrevolutionary disorders from the positions of nationalism and irredentism. A total of 40 illegal nationalistic-irredentistic groups and organisations (33 in Kosovo) in which some 600 persons were directly involved, have been detected and their activity prevented. Up to March 1 this year, 401 persons (286 in Kosovo) were sentenced for organising and engaging in illegal hostile activity, for direct participation in demonstrations and for subversive-propaganda activity and 105 members of illegal groups are under investigation. Magistrate courts sentenced 1200 persons, of whom more than 850 from Kosovo, to between 10 and 60 days' imprisonment for violating law and order and a number received suspended sentences only.

A section of the Yugoslav government report is devoted to the activity of anti-Yugoslav emigration which has over the past two years carried out 68 subversive-terrorist acts against Yugoslavs and Yugoslav facilities abroad, killing seven and wounding 20 people. Forty-nine acts of provocation have also been carried out abroad over the same period. Terrorist and other activity, planned by anti-Yugoslav emigration to be carried out in Yugoslavia, has been successfully frustrated, the Yugoslav government report stresses.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO NEWSMEN IN KOSOVO ALLEGED

Lack of Official Help

AU301546 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Kosta Krajinovic Commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, journalists who report from Kosovo met in Pristina with Becir Hoti, executive secretary of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. In addition to a talk on the current situation in Kosovo, closer cooperation between the responsible institutions in Kosovo and public media -- something, as was stressed, that is a condition for reliable reports from this province -- was also discussed. In this connection, here is a comment by Kosta Krajinovic:

Journalists took advantage of the conversation with the executive secretary as an opportunity to make critical remarks on insufficient cooperation between the responsible organs in the province and the public information media. That this cooperation really is not up to the level that it should have been was best demonstrated on 11 March this year when journalists were left without data on the number of demonstrators and the places where the nationalist outburst occurred. On that occasion, journalists were literally left to their own devices, and to their own frequently unreliable appraisals. For this reason, the public media carried varying reports of the happenings.

The assistance and cooperation of the competent institutions in the province, primarily of the Secretariat for Information, is indispensable not only in the cases when it is necessary to inform the public about the enemy's activities. It is all the more necessary to enable a timely and accurate reporting on Kosovo's overall life, which truly does not boil down only to the struggle against the counterrevolution.

Arrests of Journalists

LD011448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Under the heading "Who Is Arresting Journalists?" tomorrow's RADIO-TV REVIJA explains why a "picture crisis" again emerged during the reporting on the latest events in Kosovo and how it happened that the events of 11 March this year were photographed only by a photographer of the Zagreb newspaper VJESNIK, who did so secretly. Listing the various kinds of unpleasantness which faced photojournalists and television cameramen, the paper reveals that photojournalists of RADIO-TV REVIJA and members of television teams from Belgrade, Ljubljana, Novi Sad and so forth were arrested. It says that photographers of NIN, ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, VECERNJE NOVOSTI and so forth were also taken to the police station.

The article gives examples showing that journalists were asked to show special permits to be able to take photographs and that these permits were, in fact, not being issued by anyone and that no one received them. This also applied to Pristina Television, which was also unable to do its professional work on 11 March.

More on Obstructions

AU012125 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The RADIO-TV REVIJA article "Who is Arresting Journalists," which is also carried by POLITIKA EKSPRES today, has provoked various comment in Pristina. Here is a report by Kosta Krajincanac and Radovan Brankov:

Views exist that it is a good thing that the circumstances under which newspaper reporters and permanent correspondents, particularly newspaper photographers, television and film cameramen, have carried out their work recently, have been publicized. However, sharp criticism of the aforementioned article was also expressed. It is reproached for its tendency toward sensationalism which presents journalists as victims of malevolence of the organs of internal affairs.

Without dealing more deeply with the sense of these comments, we are obliged, because of the objectiveness which is the basic principle of our profession, to point out certain facts. The first and most important fact certainly is that since the beginning of the counterrevolutionary developments in Kosovo, none of the brutality and dramatic nature of these events has been presented to the Yugoslav public with a single foot of film. This is the truth which cannot be denied or justified with any higher political reasons, just as the broad Yugoslav public, which is otherwise very well informed through the public information media about similar developments in the world, cannot be accused of having an unhealthy curiosity.

The hostile provocations in Kosovo have to such an extent become a problem of our entire socialist community that they deserve to be objectively presented to the public in a timely manner, equally in word and picture, at least to the extent in which this is the case with developments of incomparably lesser importance.

The second question is, who does not extend assistance to public media, but obstructs them in their work? In this respect, too, it is necessary to face the facts. No one, at least formally, has issued a decree banning reporting on demonstrations -- both those last year as well as those recently of some 20 days ago. However, likewise, no one has asked the organs of public order to enable journalists and cameramen to carry out their work normally. One gains the impression that a certain vacillation exists among the responsible personages in this respect.

The cases which RADIO-TV REVIJA reports have really happened. There were cases where the filming was banned and there were threats and false invitation to a press conference, just as there were cases in which journalists themselves were not very inventive. A similar case occurred today. A Belgrade television team, which also consisted of journalist Radovan Brankov, was literally prevented from entering Podujevo by order of the deputy commander of the militia station, with the explanation that a special permit was necessary for filming. This is, to say the least, strange when it is known that such a permit is issued only under the conditions of a state of emergency.

Before you hear what answer our colleague obtained in the Provincial Secretariat for Information, which is allegedly authorized to issue such a permit, we may be allowed to remind you: On Monday, in conversation with journalists, Becir Hoti, executive secretary of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, otherwise in charge of information, reiterated the thought that has been stressed several times that journalists are socio-political workers, that they are fellow-fighters and collaborators in the same task. The aforementioned examples of suspicion in journalistic work, however, indicate that it is sometimes, with the best will, difficult for them to be this.

UROSEVAC LC CONFERENCE ON ENEMY ACTIVITY

AU301120 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar.82 p 6

[Z. Kostic Report]

[Text] Urosevac, 28 Mar -- A review of the activity of members of the League of Communists Communal Conference in the last 4 years and especially their work and activity since the outbreak of last year's counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo was on the agenda of yesterday's election conference of the Urosevac Communal Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo. Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference; representatives of the sister commune of Nova Gradiska; and other guests participated in the work of the session.

"The period between the two conferences of the League of Communists has been characterized by quite favorable results in the commune's socioeconomic development and the development of the self-managing relations and material production. But at the same time, that period has also been characterized by clearly expressed shortcomings and failures," Sinan Sahiti, president of the Urosevac Communal Conference of the League of Communists, said in his introductory report at the session. The hostile demonstrations on 3 April last year demonstrated by their destructive force, vandalism and aggressiveness that the enemy has a strong base of support in Urosevac.

The enemy has been constantly active since 1968 when the first hostile actions were organized in this town. The ideological-political actions and measures the authorities have been marked by cases of ineffectiveness, inconsistency and extreme irresponsibility. For, how otherwise is it possible to explain the fact that, in 1979, of the 130 identified members of the illegal enemy organization, which had its committees and was engaged in distributing slogans and pamphlets and in other hostile actions, only nine were criminally prosecuted, 12 were punished administratively and others were only reprimanded? Other members of the hostile groups completed their secondary school and university education and no appropriate political measures were applied against them. Thirty of them were even granted credits and scholarships.

However, although it has not been intensive and consistent in all communities, the process of the ideological-political differentiation as a whole has nevertheless assumed such political dimensions that it now makes possible a more successful struggle of the League of Communists for a complete political stabilization of the commune. But verbalism, the course of lesser resistance, avoidance of concrete struggle and opportunism continue to characterize the work of a number of basic organizations of the League of Communists and for this reason, in the coming period, it is necessary to change this state of affairs with the strongest political measures, Sahiti pointed out.

The harmful and intolerable nature of this kind of behavior is best demonstrated by the example of the school in Muzicane where, on 11 and 12 March this year, the pupils of two extension departments of the Secondary School Education Center tried to boycott and partly succeeded in boycotting the classes. This was clearly an organized and planned activity of the enemy. In this specific case, the question must be asked how the work of the communists, educational workers, parents and leadership of the local community should be appraised in view of the fact that, on 12 March, after the second class period, 60 pupils demonstratively left the classroom and boycotted the classes and none of the approximately 50 educational workers (with the exception of one) opposed them, but instead, watched it all passively.

Azem Vlasi emphasized that the League of Communists of Kosovo is waging an intensive struggle to protect the achievements of the National Liberation Struggle and that that struggle of the League of Communists is not aimed at solving only some partial problems. We have no longer any time to continue explaining what happened last year. Our goal is clear and our greatest preoccupation is how we should further continue to wage and organize our struggle against all alien ideologies.

The delegates of the election session of the Urosevac Communal Conference of the League of Communists elected a new 51-member communal committee and a new presidium of the communal committee. Redzep Hadimusa heretofore president of the Executive Council of the Urosevac Communal Assembly, was elected new president of the Communal Conference Presidium for a 1-year term of office. Milan Krnjevic was elected secretary and Sami Sojeva was elected executive secretary of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists, respectively.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC RESULTS DISCUSSED WITH NEWSMEN

LD011740 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Last year the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo nearly doubled revenues from its economy relative to 1980. Official data presented at a press conference in Pristina, capital of the province, reveal that the Kosovo economy last year effected total revenues of 138,352 million dinars. Newsmen were told here today that improved results in overall operations were registered especially in the manufacturing industries, mining, trade handicrafts, and in financial operations.

Although the average monthly personal earnings in Kosovo last year rose by 40 percent, they still lag behind the comparable earnings in the other republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, it was said at the press conference today. The average personal earnings in Kosovo last year amounted to 8,224 dinars.

Economic specialists in the province are optimistic about Kosovo's future development. Their [word indistinct] relies on all Yugoslavia's constant assistance to the province on a stepped-up pooling of labour and resources by Kosovo enterprises and enterprises from the other republics and from the Province of Vojvodina and on Kosovo's appreciable natural wealth.

SLOVENIA'S POPIT WRITES ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD012202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- The speech made by France Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, at the recent program-electoral conference at the Ljubljana center, has evoked considerable attention. For this reason the DELO editorial board has asked Popit to throw more light for the readers on the problems which he addressed at the conference. Tomorrow's issue of DELO carried France Popit's article from which we will give some excerpts.

"I have spoken," Popit says, "that we are to a growing extent witness to rather open doubts about the ability of workers to overcome the present economic difficulties in a self-managing manner and on the basis of income relations social ownership. Among them are also the demands for a radical change in the present law on the foreign exchange and foreign trade system and for a reintroduction of the centralist state-administrative management and transactions in foreign exchange. Of course, this is not restricted merely to the above-mentioned law but it also refers in the final analysis to the system of socialist self-management as a whole and is also reflected in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

"It is in this that I see the reason for the practically insurmountable difficulties which have arisen in working out the economic instruments necessary for the alteration of the foreign exchange system. This is also the reason for our lagging behind in working out those functional mechanisms which are necessary so that the existing foreign exchange system and its social exponents might successfully operate and develop their own self-managing income-based mechanisms. In brief, all these pressures have in fact blocked the work aimed at completing the system.

"Hence, I have not explained some of my views and proposals how to settle, or rather how to settle in the future our foreign trade activity and relations in foreign exchange transactions. What I have advocated was the LCY policy which is continuously and decisively opposed to changing the fundamental production relations laid down by the Constitution, by the law on associated labor and other systemic laws. Hence I have advocated the consistent implementation of this policy.

"In putting forward the details of my discussion, I first have to mention the idea that it is possible to implement successfully our economic stabilization orientation only by consolidating and continually expanding the socialist self-managing income-based relations. And this both with reference to our economy participating in the international division of labor and to relations in economic activity which are in direct connection with this. Such economic activity -- as experiences teach us -- is possible to implement only with the continuous struggle against pressures of all forms of uncontrolled group-property forces on the one hand and with continually overcoming resistance and pressures for the further expansion of state-administrative interference in economic trends. "To give in to pressures does not lead to better economic activity and even less to the overcoming of objective socioeconomic disharmonies and contradictions. In other words, administration in the final analysis strongly restricts also the creative work of state organs."

"Exacerbations in the sphere of foreign liquidity and disruptions in reproduction have made the differences in views of the activity of the foreign exchange market, in particular regarding the way activity is conducted and conditions, more decisive," Popit continues. "Thus, aspirations begin to emerge to affirm the so-called foreign exchange market on foundations which are different from those defined in the existing law on the foreign trade and foreign exchange system. This refers to three fundamental differences which would in the final analysis exert an influence on the change in the socialist self-managing production attitude and in the socio-economic system which stems from it."

"The first difference lies in the fact that the above-mentioned pressures define in a completely different way the function of the foreign exchange market than defined in the above-mentioned law on the foreign trade and foreign exchange system. The second difference lies in the fact that it demands a different organization of the market than laid down by the above-mentioned law. The third difference is that a demand is made for the foreign exchange market being made an instrument of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and not an instrument of the self-managing organization of associated labor as laid down very clearly and definitely by the existing law."

Popit then goes on to explain individual articles of the Law on Associated Labor which deal with foreign exchange transactions and he says that "therefore, in our country neither a free market of monetary capital in the form of foreign exchange nor any kind of circulation of foreign exchange in a way which is different than laid down by the law is allowed. Pressures to change the existing law also refer to the organization of the foreign exchange market."

Some organs are constantly pushing for a change in the existing law. This is taking place despite clear provisions of the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, and the law on the foreign trade system. It also takes place despite indisputable orientations of the LCY and its organs which oppose the change in the fundamental foundations of the socio-economic relations which stem from the socialist self-managing position of workers in associated labor in business activities and in managing the resources of social reproduction (Article 13 of the Law on Associated Labor and Article 5 of the Law on Foreign Trade and Foreign Exchange Transactions). According to these changes, instead of the self-managing organization of the trends in foreign exchange resources, obligatory surrender of foreign exchange resources should be introduced and the National Bank of Yugoslavia be made to manage them on the basis of the right to buy foreign exchange. This would, of course, put a break on the entire process of self-managing agreement-reaching which is part of the common efforts to increase exports and their efficiency and would push the process into a blind alley.

It would cause grave economic and social consequences which would undermine our present attempts to increase exports as well as our entire economic stabilization. It is not possible to envisage now all the damaging dimensions.

To give in to these pressures objectively fuels the expansion of all forms of group-property monopoly and haphazardness. This then creates an irresponsible attitude toward solving the grave and complex tasks in our economic activity. It encourages erroneous expectations that it is possible to shift one's own difficulties and problems on others. Not everyone doing everything possible to improve his own economic activity and bearing part of the burden in solving common tasks and relevant obligations toward others who help him to overcome the difficulties. In saying this we do not turn a blind eye to some material difficulties in which individual sections of associated labor and our social community have found themselves. On the contrary, we favor showing them openly to the workers and the public and to discuss openly how to overcome them by joint efforts.

MACEDONIAN TU'S ON COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBORS

AU291806 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 82 p 4

[Z. Cerovic report]

[Text] Skopje, 26 Mar -- The establishment and development of cooperation between the Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia and the trade unions of the neighboring countries, within the framework of the unified international cooperation of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, is a matter of lasting interest and represents a direct contribution to our country's policy of good-neighborly relations. For this reason, the Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia strives, on the basis of the known principles of our unified international policy and the lasting interests of the workers class of our country and the workers classes of the neighboring countries, to constantly provide initiatives and find the scope to expand and substantively enrich cooperation with the trade unions of the neighboring countries. This was said, among other things, at today's session of the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia (which was presided over by Djordje Uzunovski).

Speaking about the past cooperation between the Macedonian and Yugoslav Trade Unions and the trade unions of the neighboring countries, Vasko Kostojcinovski pointed out that the trade union cooperation with the corresponding organizations in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is maintained at the known formal level. But, despite certain efforts, there is no cooperation with the trade union organizations in the People's Republic of Albania. Certain positive changes have been noticed in cooperation with the trade unions in Greece, where the trade union organizations show increasingly greater interest in the experiences achieved in implementing the socialist self-managing system in our country.

At today's session, the Presidium proposed Vanco Bližnakov as candidate for the next president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Macedonia for a 1-year term of office.

MACEDONIAN PRESIDENCY ON SECURITY SITUATION

LD291636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Skopje, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia at its session today chaired by Ljupec Arsov discussed the political security situation in Macedonia. It was noted that as a result of the increased ideopolitical and social activity by organized socialist forces led by the League of Communists and by relevant organs and other subjects of social self-protection, room for the enemy activity has been restricted and opportunities for public demonstrations of enemy phenomena reduced.

The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the statement on the session says, assessed that the political security situation in Macedonia is basically favorable and relatively stable despite the presence of individual enemy phenomena, activity and types of behavior primarily from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Members of the Macedonian Presidency decided that it is necessary to continue the resolute action aimed at combatting counterrevolutionary activities from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, against all other forms of nationalism and enemy activity and also at the consolidation of ideopolitical activity, vigilance and the commitment of social self-protection subjects within the framework of their jurisdiction.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP ENDORSES CNADIDATES

LD291526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Following extensive consultations throughout the republic, the delegates of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercogivina today adopted a motion proposing that Branko Mikulic be elected president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and that Savo Cecur, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Petar Dodik, Hajra Marjanovic, Munir Mesihovic, Milanko Renovica and Mirko Vranic be elected members of the Presidency.

The republican conference today also adopted a motion proposing that Vaso Gacic be elected president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Seid Maglajlija president of the Republican Executive Council. These proposals will be passed on to the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and to the Presidency of the Republic.

The republican conference delegates also adopted a motion proposing that Milan Uzelac be elected president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which will be passed to the constituent session of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The republican candidate nomination conference was then held. It endorsed the proposed uniform list of candidates for delegates in the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. At the end of today's extensive activity in the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the candidate nomination conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina established by vote the list of candidates for delegates in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

LJUBICIC VISITS LJUBLJANA ARMS-MAKING PLANTS

LD302100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, today visited the "Iskra-Elektronika" and "Iskra-Elektrozvezda" plants in Ljubljana where he had talks with their managements on the role and importance of Yugoslav military industry enterprises in supplying the armed forces with arms and other military equipment. The talks focused on some electronic devices which "Iskra" plants manufacture for the Yugoslav armed forces. Involved is primarily modern laser technology whose production has been mastered in Yugoslavia. In practical use, this equipment has shown high technical quality and performance.

General Ljubicic especially underlined the importance of other work on the development of electronic devices and micro-electronics. He said that the domestic industry and the armed forces must work jointly in this field. General Ljubicic assessed that the security and defense capability of the country depend on the level and success of cooperation between enterprises and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.